

18 killed in Cairo building collapse

CAIRO (R) — Eighteen people, including a government minister, were Monday believed dead in the collapse of a 10-floor apartment block whose landlord had illegally added extra storeys. Police said 12 bodies had been recovered and six others were presumed dead in the collapse Sunday at Helwan, a fashionable suburb of Cairo. The dead minister was named as Mohammad Radi, deputy minister of tourism, who was killed along with his two adult daughters in their villa next door to the falling building. The landlord and six members of his family also died. City officials said he had added four extra floors to a building authorised to go only six storeys high.

Jordan Times

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'Iraqi-Soviet relations satisfactory'

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's first Deputy Premier, Taha Yassin Ramadan, conferred here Monday with the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad, Victor Minin. The official Iraqi News Agency said Mr. Ramadan expressed to Mr. Minin Iraq's satisfaction at the state of bilateral relations. It added that the meeting also dealt with cooperation between the two countries and reaffirmed the importance of its development in all fields. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko conferred separately in Moscow Sunday night with envoys from Iraq and Iran, and the Soviet News Agency TASS said he had talks with them on the two-year old Gulf war.

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Hassan to patronise seminar on Arab oil economy

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, will patronise at the Yarmouk University liaison office next Saturday a seminar on Jordan's position in the Arab oil economy. The seminar which is organised by the University of Jordan and the Yarmouk University in cooperation with Oxford University will discuss a number of topics on the emigration of Jordanian workers, the local labour market, foreign aid to Jordan, the economies of the small non-oil countries, the movement of capital and the balance of payments. A number of professors of the universities supervising the seminar will participate in the two-day seminar.

3 Arabs jailed in London

LONDON (Agency) — Three Arabs were jailed in London on Saturday for attempting to kill Israeli ambassador Shimon Argov as he left a hotel in the British capital last June. Their reported leader, Nawaf Rosan, was given 35 years and the two others 30 years. The prosecution said the men belonged to a Baghdad-based guerrilla group led by Sabri Al Banna, also known as Abu Nidal. The Guardian newspaper said Rosan's true identity was not disclosed during the trial, though it was known by the British government. London apparently decided not to make it public to avoid harming sensitive relations with Iraq, the paper added.

American oil executive kidnapped in Colombia

BOGOTA (R) — An American oil executive, Kenneth Bishop, was kidnapped here Monday by four armed men, police sources reported. They said his two bodyguards were shot dead in the attack. Mr. Bishop, who is American production director for the Texas Petroleum Company in Colombia, was on his way to work when his car was halted by a Mercedes Benz, the sources said. The gang killed his bodyguards before escaping with the oilman.

Israelis held for attacking West Bank Palestinians

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli police are holding four members of the extreme right-wing Kach movement on suspicion of taking part in recent attacks on Palestinians on the occupied West Bank, police said Monday. All four are U.S. citizens and one has signed a confession that he shot at an Arab vehicle near the West Bank village of Yatta last week, they added. Meanwhile, the Education Ministry has banned the organisation's leader, Rabbi Meir Kahane, from speaking in Israeli schools.

U.S., Greece resume talks on bases

ATHENS (R) — Greece and the United States resumed talks Monday on renewing a 29-year-old agreement on the future status and operation of four major American military bases in Greece. Informed sources said Greece wanted a billion dollars in military aid to modernise its armed forces in return for U.S. use of the bases.

King, Egyptian president discuss Mideast for 2 hours Hussein, Mubarak meet

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — King Hussein and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt had a two-hour meeting on Middle East topics Monday, an Egyptian official said.

It was the first time an Egyptian president had held discussions with any Arab leader who opposed the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty in 1979. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and President Mubarak's policy adviser Usamah Al Baz. Mr. Al Baz said the talks covered Middle East peace moves, the Iran-Iraq war and Egyptian-Jordanian relations. Egyptian delegates in New

Delhi hailed the meeting as the first practical sign that Mr. Mubarak's efforts to return to the Arab fold were paying off. The delegates said the Egyptian leader also chatted with a number of Arab leaders during an Indian government reception earlier Monday. They also said President Mubarak was also likely to meet Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, who arrived in Delhi Monday for the five-day summit.

The Egyptian-Jordanian meeting took place after Mr. Mubarak attended the inaugural session of the summit with Syria's President Hafez Al Assad and Libyan officials. Syria and Libya have said they intend to call for Egypt's suspension or even expulsion from the Non-Aligned Movement for signing the peace treaty with Israel. Egypt has said it will fight any attempts by the hardline states to portray it as an Arab delinquent. In the opening speech of the conference, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi made an oblique reference to inter-Arab differences, the Gulf war and Afghanistan. She warned non-aligned

states against squabbles that might split the movement. But she poured criticism on Israel, saying it "feels free to commit any outrage, unabashed in its aggression, unrepentant about its transgressions of international law and behaviour." Elated Egyptian officials made it clear they regarded Mr. Mubarak's talks with the King Hussein as a breakthrough in forging fresh links with Arab states. They noted that Mr. Mubarak flew to Saudi Arabia briefly last week to offer his condolences to King Fahd on the death of King Khalid. But they said Monday's meeting was Egypt's first political contact with the Arab World since the Camp David peace accord.



His Majesty King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak hold a 2-hour meeting in New Delhi Monday (A.P. wirephoto)

King: World faces dangerous political, economic conditions

AMMAN (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein, delivering a speech at the opening session of the seventh non-aligned summit said: "Our world is now facing difficult, delicate and dangerous political and economic conditions." In his speech on behalf of the Asian group of the Non-Aligned Movement, the King said: "The convening of our conference at this phase in particular enhances our responsibilities and the hopes which all peoples pin on it in view of the issues and problems facing the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement and in view of the challenges and dangers threatening them as well as world peace and security."

"The world is looking up to this conference which represents one third of its population and is closely and attentively watching the

extent of the success the conference can achieve in tackling the hot differences in the world as well as the differences among the states of the Non-Aligned Movement," the King added. King Hussein said the reason for backwardness and poverty in the Third World countries is the "fervent arms race in the world. He asserted that the movement's states will seek to eliminate this injustice and find a just international economic order "guaranteeing the progress of all mankind."

"We need to make a reassessment so that the movement could regain its role in resolving the dangerous problems in the world. The main factor guaranteeing the regaining of this urgent role is genuine commitment to the movement's goals

and the kind of cooperation which could express the extent of the movement's credibility judging by the actual success it achieves in resolving problems among the member states of the movement themselves," the King said. "The Asian group feels very happy and proud that India, the prominent member of this group, is assuming the chairmanship of the movement for the forthcoming important phase. It is a great responsibility, and India is qualified to shoulder it loyally. Our group pledges, individually and collectively, to make every sincere effort alongside India on the path of joint action all the way for the sake of enabling our movement to fulfil its mission in the best possible manner, with God's help," the King concluded.

7th non-aligned summit opens

NEW DELHI (R) — Cuba's President Fidel Castro opened the seventh non-aligned summit Monday attended by leaders of 100 nations representing half of mankind.

He handed over the chairmanship of the Third World group to India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, whose country hurriedly organised the five-day meeting after the Gulf war forced a change of venue from Baghdad.

About 70 heads of state and government led their delegations to the summit, the biggest international gathering of representatives from Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Heavily armed troops ringed the conference centre where sandbag emplacements were camouflaged by flower garlands of welcome.

Mrs. Gandhi gave especially warm welcomes to King Hussein, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, Pakistan's President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq and Sam Nujoma of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

The Palestine Liberation Org-

anisation (PLO) and SWAPO are both full members of the movement.

Two seats—Kampuchea's and St. Lucia's—were empty when the summit started.

Kampuchea's place was deliberately left vacant as a compromise between supporters of rival governments. St. Lucia announced before the conference it would not attend.

Notable absentees at the opening session included Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and the presidents of Iraq and Iran, whose countries are locked in war.

Mrs. Gandhi launched the Third World's biggest political gathering Monday, urging the United States and the Soviet Union to abandon nuclear weapons.

She also appealed to Iran and Iraq to end the 30-month-old Gulf war, heaped criticism on Israel and South Africa, and called for "early normalcy" in Afghanistan, where an estimated 105,000 Soviet troops are fighting guerrillas.

Mrs. Gandhi was addressing the

seventh non-aligned summit, grouping leaders from 97 countries in Asia, Latin America and Europe which profess neutrality between power blocs led by Washington and Moscow.

She focused on the twin dangers of global economic collapse and annihilation through nuclear war.

She urged the nuclear powers "to give up the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in any circumstances, suspend all nuclear weapons tests and the production and deployment of nuclear weapons."

Nuclear threat Referring to the nuclear threat, Mrs. Gandhi declared: "The hood of the cobra is spread. Humankind watches in frozen fear, hoping against hope that it will not strike."

She described the 22-year-old Non-Aligned Movement as "history's biggest peace movement."

She condemned South Africa and Israel for what she called aggressive acts, denounced big power

Continued on page 3

Arafat denounces U.S. support for Israel

NEW DELHI (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, denouncing the U.S. for backing Israel, called on the non-aligned summit Monday to set up a committee to work for Palestinian rights.

Mr. Arafat told the summit the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) sought the support of the 101-member movement to achieve a durable and lasting Middle East peace.

"I proposed in this respect that a committee be set up under the conference chairman, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, to

Continued on page 3

West Bank, Gaza situation catastrophic, says Frei

NEW YORK (R) — The mayor of Bethlehem was quoted Monday as saying that the possibility of a compromise over Jewish settlements in the Israeli-occupied territories was disappearing.

Mayor Elias Frei, considered a moderate among Palestinian leaders on the occupied West Bank, told Newsweek Magazine the Israelis had already built more than 100 settlements in the occupied areas.

He predicted that the situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip would "become even more catastrophic than it is already."

"When the Israelis manage to settle 100,000 Jews in the occupied territories, all chances for a compromise will be finished," he said. "There is no way any Israeli government... would order 100,000 of its citizens to leave the place where they live."

Mr. Frei said he was disappointed that the recent meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Algiers it did not au-

thorise King Hussein to enter peace talks.

Asked what he had hoped it would do, he said: "I wanted the National Council to issue a call for mutual and reciprocal recognition of the Palestinians and Israel as the basis for peaceful coexistence between the two groups."

He said the Middle East crisis would not be resolved by military means. "The only alternative is a political dialogue, in which we should offer Israel legitimacy and peace and demand our own Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza with East Jerusalem as our administrative centre," he said.

Mr. Frei added that the Palestinians must hold onto their land in the occupied territories while offering the Israelis "decent neighbourly relations and a feeling that they are no longer outcasts but a legitimate part of the Middle East."

This was their only trump card, he said.

Army takes over part of Beirut port

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Christian militiamen prepared Monday to hand back to the government a section of Beirut port which has been their main source of revenue since the 1975-76 civil war.

The government, implementing the latest stage of a plan to re-establish its authority after eight years of chaos, announced last week that all illegal ports should close from Monday.

Monday morning the berths at the militia's "fifth basin" of the port were empty except for one small coaster. Cranes and trucks were working to remove several hundred containers of illegally imported goods stacked on the quay.

A Lebanese army unit with two armoured troop carriers had closed the front entrance to the "fifth basin". But unarmed Christian militiamen manned the back entrance, logging out the departing trucks in a register.

Militia officials said their men would stay until all the goods were

removed, which would be within two or three days.

The surrender of the port facilities comes three weeks after the militia handed over responsibility for security in Christian East Beirut to the Lebanese army.

Western diplomats said that the militia had strongly resisted the moves at first, since east Beirut is its headquarters and the port had been bringing in about \$5 million a month.

But they said Pierre Gemayel, father of President Amin Gemayel and leader of the Falangist Party to which most of the militiamen belong, used his influence

with the militia commanders and they finally agreed to the government's demands.

There are several other illegal ports in Lebanon which lie outside the small area controlled by the government, including Tyre in the Israeli-occupied South and Dbaiye in a zone still ruled by Christian militias.

But the government has said it will clamp down on the sale of illegal goods in the area it controls—Beirut and its suburbs—to dissuade merchants, at least in the capital, from using illegal ports that are still operating.

Kohl faces difficult task of choosing foreign minister

BONN (R) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, fresh from his triumph in West Germany's general election, Monday began the difficult task of choosing a foreign minister without angering his coalition partners.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, head of the small liberal Free Democrats (FDP), has been foreign minister since 1974 and has made it clear he expects to keep the job.

But right-wing leader Franz Josef Strauss said the strong showing in Sunday's election of his Christian Social Union (CSU) Party must be recognised in Bonn.

Mr. Strauss, whose party is the Bavarian wing of Mr. Kohl's conservative Christian Democrats, wants to replace Mr. Genscher as vice-chancellor and foreign minister.

He was flying to Bonn Monday

from his base in Munich for initial discussions with Mr. Kohl on the role of his party in the new government.

Party sources said Mr. Kohl would not make rush decisions and was unlikely to finalise his government team for at least a week.

One factor that ensures he will take his time is next weekend's election in the state of Schleswig-Holstein, political analysts said.

Mr. Strauss has never been popular in that area and any quick move to give him a major cabinet post would undermine the voting strength of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU) there, they added.

Analysts and diplomats generally thought that Mr. Genscher

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Moscow warns Kohl against deploying missiles

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union Monday sternly warned West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl that Moscow would retaliate if he went ahead with plans to deploy U.S. missiles.

In a swift and sharp reaction to Mr. Kohl's victory in Sunday's general election, the Soviet News Agency TASS declared: "Deployment of the U.S. missiles in West Germany would invariably complicate the entire complex of relations between West Germany and the Soviet Union."

It added, "Such a step would promote mistrust and suspicion as well as complicating all other con-

tacts."

The TASS warning was one of three separate commentaries—the two others were by the semi-official Novosti Agency—which reflected evident surprise and bitterness in Moscow over the triumph of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU).

The main thrust of all of them was a warning to Mr. Kohl that he should not regard the victory as an endorsement of his support for deploying new U.S. missiles in Europe if current Soviet-American arms talks in Geneva do not succeed.

French left suffers setback in first round of elections

PARIS (R) — The French left, acknowledging a setback but no rout in the first round of town hall elections, prepared Monday to minimise the scale of its defeat in crucial run-offs next Sunday.

The ruling Socialist Party and its Communist allies ordered a full mobilisation of the left's vote for the second round of polling after losing 15 cities to the centre-right opposition Sunday.

Both left and right promised a fierce battle for control of 68 big towns still at stake.

The Interior Ministry said latest figures showed the right won 50.89 per cent of the vote and the left 48.53 per cent in the first national test for President Francois Mitterrand's government since its

election in 1981. Jubilant opposition spokesmen said electors had heeded their calls for the vote to censure the left's record in office.

Political sources said they did not anticipate any major policy changes by President Mitterrand although the government was widely expected to reinforce its economic austerity programme.

The Bank of France intervened Monday when the franc dropped to its lowest permitted level in the European Monetary System against the West German mark under the twin pressures of the losses at home and the Christian Democrat victory in Bonn.

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FEATURES

Iowa: A 'must win' state in U.S. elections

By David Nagy
-Reuter

AMES, Iowa — This quiet farm state, where hogs and cows outnumber people, is under invasion by city slickers in business suits who want to be president of the United States.

Former Vice-President Walter Mondale made Iowa his first stop after declaring his candidacy for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination, visiting towns with the promise that: "I'm going to be the best farm president America ever had."

In the nomination campaigns, Iowa has become twinned with New Hampshire as a "must-win" state ever since an obscure southern farmer named Jimmy Carter used Iowa as his launching pad in 1976.

With pressure intense to win early and build momentum, presidential hopefuls must return

often, attending church suppers and corn roasts, jollying voters along and telling Iowans they are among the most important people on earth.

And on Feb. 27 next year, the state will once again lead the parade of party meetings and primary election votes that send delegates to the presidential nominating conventions.

Marilyn Lagios, a Democratic Party worker in Iowa, said the selection process takes too long.

"But I love it," she said. "And I think most Iowans like the campaign trail, Iowans are not going to be disappointed."

Senator John Glenn of Ohio, the former astronaut, was out in Iowa talking with cattle farmers recently. Senator Gary Hart of Colorado to arrive soon and Senator Alan Cranston of California, visited two weeks ago.

But Mr. Mondale, 55, is the front runner. Vice-president under President Carter from 1977 to 1981 and now a leader of the party's liberal wing, he has a vast political organization and strong support from organized labour and minority groups.

Political critics insist the early Iowa and New Hampshire events are bizarre distortions of the democratic process, where candidates must pour resources into tiny and unrepresentative arenas and where results are blown out of proportion.

Iowa has only about three million people and about 200,000 of them, a minuscule fraction of the U.S. voting population, took part in the 1980 caucuses. The state has only 58 of the 3,923 Democratic convention delegates, and a similar proportion of the Republican.

Critics recall that Mr. Carter

"won" the caucuses over many rivals in 1976 with only 28 per cent of the ballot. Most Iowa Democrats voted "uncommitted" — nevertheless Mr. Carter became a celebrity overnight.

As the new frontrunner, he moved on quickly to score another 28 per cent victory in New Hampshire. His rivals never quite caught up.

In 1980, Senator Edward Kennedy saw his presidential dreams destroyed by Mr. Carter in Iowa and New Hampshire, and Ronald Reagan got the scare of his life when George Bush beat him in the Iowa caucuses the same year.

Mr. Reagan had taken Iowa lightly. He recouped by rushing to New Hampshire and winning there.

Iowans know full well they have would-be presidents over a barrel. They aren't about to relinquish the limelight.

No more cinema creations by Ingmar

By Helen Womack
-Reuter

STOCKHOLM — Ingmar Bergman's latest film, "Fanny and Alexander", looks set to be one of his biggest box office success but Sweden's most famous director remains adamant that it will be his last cinema creation.

The film, more joyful and amusing than many of his previous brooding masterpieces, has been described by critics as a summing up of the comic and tragic elements of his life's work.

Shot in Bergman's home town, the ancient Swedish cathedral city of Uppsala, it also represents a spiritual homecoming for the 64-year-old director who in 1976 left Sweden after repeated rows with the tax authorities and has since made all his films abroad.

Bergman now lives in Munich and according to his friends has no plans to settle in Sweden in the near future.

The film, which had its world premiere in Stockholm on Dec. 17, has been sold out for weeks at the only cinema showing it in the capital and the box office has already taken around nine million crowns (\$1.2 million).

On March 9 in Paris, "Fanny and Alexander" will have its first screening outside Scandinavia. London audiences can see it in April but Americans and West Germans, traditionally Bergman's keenest fans, must wait until the autumn.

Despite the film's promise of success, Bergman is reported to be standing by what he said about his future when he finished shooting:

"After 'Fanny and Alexander', there will be no more feature films

for me. I have never enjoyed myself so much and have never worked so hard but feature films are for the young, both physically and mentally.

"If I write anything, someone else will have to direct it. But I have nothing against directing for TV — 60 minutes or so. Or why not opera?" Bergman said.

According to his executive producer, Joern Donner, Bergman is already working on a television play he wrote himself called "After the Rehearsal", which tells the story of an elderly theatre director's interest in a young actress. It will be shot in Stockholm this month for screening in September and has already been sold to French, West German and American television companies.

Mr. Donner said Bergman also planned to make a television adaptation this spring of Moliere's

"L'Ecole des Femmes". Then he would direct a piece for the Salzburg Festival.

Bergman has divided his career between the screen and stage and more recently television but is best known for his films, which have won most of the major international cinema awards.

Among the most famous of his output of more than 40 films, are "Cries and Whispers", "Wild Strawberries", "The Serpent's Egg" and "Autumn Sonata", which starred the late Swedish-born Ingrid Bergman and Norwegian actress Liv Ullmann.

The story of "Fanny and Alexander" begins on Christmas eve, 1907, in the rich, colourful and happy household of the Ekdahl family which owns the town's theatre.

Two of Bergman's own children play small parts.

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مركز قهوة الدخان

HOME NEWS

NCC to hold special debate on Jordan's development policies

By Lami Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Consultative Council (NCC) Monday decided to hold a special session to discuss Jordanian developmental policy and approved seven more articles of the draft traffic law. The council also referred to the government several proposals submitted by a number of its members.

A proposal from a group of 10 members to discuss developmental policies in Jordan was endorsed by the council, and the date of the discussion will be announced after consultations between the NCC chairman and the Minister of Social Development to take place in the near future.

The council continued its discussion of the new draft traffic law. The seven articles, which were passed after slight amendments, focus on the punishments to be imposed upon traffic violators.

According to the new law, the penalties are to be divided into four categories. A maximum penalty of one month imprisonment, or a fine of between JD 20 and JD 100, or both, will be imposed in case of the following traffic violations: failure to obey road signs or the signals of the traffic police, parking in no-parking areas, stopping in the middle of major city streets or on the highways, driving in the wrong lane, overtaking on the wrong side and exceeding the speed limit. The same penalties will also apply if: the owner of the vehicle allows another person with no driving license to drive his vehicle; a person drives a vehicle without having the appropriate license for the vehicle; the driver violates the conditions stipulated in the permits given to small and medium-size public vehicles and trucks; the driver fails to give way at a road junction, and if a vehicle carries a load in excess of that permitted by law.

The law as proposed by the council's legal committee called

for the imposition of JD 20 as a minimum fine against violations of traffic regulations regarded as essential to ensure the safety of citizens. Several members however proposed the reduction of the fine to JD 10 and the council approved this amendment.

Minister of Interior Ahmad Obeidat said that the new law is aimed at deterring traffic violations which frequently lead to traffic accidents. However he stated that this is only one of the steps being taken by the ministry to solve such traffic problems.

The other categories of penalties designated for less dangerous violations are the following:

— A fine of between JD 10 and JD 50 will be imposed for: failure to drive on the right side of the road; driving slowly in the fast lane; throwing stones; depositing rubbish; on the roads driving a vehicle without at least a third party insurance; the improper use of lights during night driving, and for causing excessive noise or pollution whilst driving.

— A fine between JD five and JD 20 will be imposed in cases of parking in a prohibited area or for a period in excess of the specified duration permissible; speed limit violations; excessive use of car horns; failure to switch on public vehicle speedometers; overcharging by public service vehicle drivers; breaking regulations with regard to foreign vehicles which enter the country; driving a car with an out of date driving license, and failure to produce one's license if stopped by the police.

— A fine of no less than JD five shall be imposed on any person who violates any articles or regulations of this law for which no penalty has been stipulated.

NCC member Fares Al-Saraira called for a reduction in the number of stop signs which in his opinion impede the traffic flow. He also wanted such signals relocated as part of a well thought out and comprehensive plan. Mr. Saraira



National Consultative Council (NCC) member Taher Hikmat, who is also chairman of the NCC's legal committee, speaks during the debate on the draft traffic law (Photo Youssef Al 'Allan)

then sarcastically suggested that a "no-entry" sign be put erected at the entrance to Zarqa instead of the many "stop signs" that have been erected.

Mr. Obeidat said that the Ministry of Interior intends to reassess the way that the stop and other traffic signs are distributed throughout the country.

The new law also allows those prosecuted to mail the fine to spe-

cific centre which will be finalised in the near future.

The council also listened to several proposals by its members. NCC member Ali Khashman pointed out that there are several villages in the governorate of Ma'an, in the south of the country, which are not supplied with water. He asked the government to speed up the supply of the water to these villages. NCC member Hamdi

Habashneh suggested that the Oil Refinery Company build two oil stations within the borders of Karak municipality to compensate for the deficiency in oil by-products supplied the area. He also indicated that the people of the Governorate of Karak are suffering during this cold winter from the shortage of fuel. Both suggestions were referred to the government.

500 tremors in 1982, reports NRA

AMMAN (Petra) — Director-General of the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) Youssef Al Nimri said that the temporary earthquake monitoring stations in Jordan last year recorded some 500 light tremors registering less than three points on the Richter scale.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Nimri said that the epicentre of most earthquakes in Jordan was the area extending from the Jordan Valley to the Dead Sea and Wadi Arabah. This area had the potential to register up to seven points on the Richter scale, such as the one

which destroyed Jericho in 1927. Mr. Nimri said that the NRA, in cooperation with the American geological survey department, is establishing a network of permanent earthquake monitoring stations designed to cover all the areas likely to experience tremors.

The project would include telecommunications apparatus to relay information live from the stations distributed in the country to the information gathering centre at the NRA building in Amman. The centre houses an automatic information recording device and a computer to analyse

this information, he said.

Mr. Nimri added that these stations will also give valuable engineering information which will be of great benefit to those running the King Talal Dam, which is currently having its capacity expanded. Mr. Nimri said that, because the stations would supply valuable information about the earth's layers and the major geological structures of Jordan, they would assist those working on the water pipeline scheme to supply water to Amman from Deir Alla, as well as the designers of big construction projects.

The stations will also operate as an early warning system prior to earthquake activity, he stated. The stations will be operational before the end of 1983, he concluded.

Nablus cable lists Israeli harassment

AMMAN (Petra) — The Nablus chamber of commerce has denounced the arbitrary measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities against the city residents, particularly the frequent collective penalties which have caused further stagnation in the already deteriorating economy.

A cable sent by the chamber of commerce to the Nablus governor said that long curfews, the arbitrary seizure of cars at the entrance to the city, the closing of schools, the storming of houses and the general terrorisation of the city's occupants all contribute to what are near intolerable conditions.

Meanwhile, the Israeli housing ministry announced that it is to construct a number of government buildings in Al Sheikh Jarrah quarter in occupied Arab Jerusalem, and will evict a number of Arab families from their homes for this purpose. The government buildings will include the housing minister's office, most sections of his ministry, the science minister's office, the defence minister's office, and the special office of the Israeli prime minister.

Liberian team to arrive May

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Liberian economic delegation will pay an official visit to Jordan in mid May for talks with Jordanian officials on ways of strengthening trade and economic relations between the two countries.

Air delegation to visit Italy

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet has decided to form a delegation, headed by the director-general of the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) with representatives of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and the CAA, to visit Italy and to discuss with the Italian civil aviation authorities the question of regulating flights between the two countries.

Jordan, Egypt private sector trade to resume

By Philip J. Robins
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The government has decided to allow private companies in Jordan to resume trading with the private sector in Egypt, thus ending a four year trade ban. The decision's one proviso is that the boycott of Israel should be strictly maintained, with transactions involving Israeli produce or Egyptian firms who have broken the boycott being firmly prohibited.

The decision was made after officials from the Ministry of Industry and Trade reexamined the resolutions of the 1978 Baghdad summit which proscribed trade with Egypt. On scrutinising the small print of the agreement it was found that in fact only trade between governments and government institutions had been banned by the summit.

So far two firms, manufacturing envelopes and ballpoint pens, have applied for and been granted export licenses. However a dispute over customs duty payments

has to date prevented the actual resumption of trade.

Because of Egypt's expulsion from the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), also in 1978, goods being imported to Jordan should once more be subject to the existing tariff. However the Egyptians are reluctant to pay. Negotiations aimed at resolving the difference have proved slow as, owing to the absence of direct contact between the two governments, communication has to be undertaken by letter.

The hopes are though that a

solution will be found by resuming trade under the terms of the Egypt-Jordanian bilateral trade agreement which has simply lain dormant during the embargo. While not including the breadth of commodities included in the CAEU provisions, it would secure a removal of customs duty on all major trading items.

When trade ceased between the two countries, Jordan was exporting JD 1.5 million worth of goods and importing JD 8.5 million. However since then the manufacturing sector has expanded almost certainly improving Jordan's terms of trade with Egypt.

Indeed it is hoped in commercial circles that the Egyptian market may compensate for some of the decline in Iraq's demand for Jordanian consumer durables. To that end, an unofficial 10-man trade mission is shortly to visit Cairo to research the Egyptian market. The business community also wants to resume the importation of Egyptian rice and leather as this would give Egypt hard foreign currency with which to import Jordanian consumer goods.

ALC speeches call for better manpower technical training

Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The 300 delegates to the 11th Arab Labour Conference (ALC), which was inaugurated Sunday by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and runs until Mar. 16th, held its first meeting here Monday.

Four representatives, from Arab countries who are members of the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO), addressed the conference plus a representative from the International Labour Organisation.

The speech given by the Bahraini Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Sheikh Khalifah bin Salman Al Khalifah, discussed the ALO Director-General's, Hashim Al Banani, report on labour management as a means for the improvement of social and economic development.

Sheikh Al Khalifah pointed out that submitting such a report reflects the keen interest in developing labour management in the Arab World.

"But", he commented, "comprehensive field work should be undertaken to analyse the actual defects in the management of workers in the Arab World."

The field work, Sheikh Al Khalifah said, should define the causes of infra-structural weakness, the lack of technical skills and the scientific deficiencies in the Arab region. The Bahraini Minister then emphasised that the next target must be to improve the technical knowledge of labourers in the Arab World.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE), represented by the Minister of Power, Hameed Naser Al 'Awais, said that the significance of the conference "is the fact that it is being held at a critical period when the rate of inflation and unemployment is internationally increasing, and hence adversely affecting the Arab World in its position as part of the Third World."

In addition to the mounting economic crisis facing the Arab World, Mr. Al 'Awais pointed out

the severity of the Israeli expansionist goals and their barbaric attacks on the Arab Nation in the occupied territories and in Lebanon.

Mr. Al 'Awais recommended that this conference, which is being held in one of the confrontation countries, "should rise to its responsibility and should embody Arab solidarity and unity in its resolutions and recommendations."

He stressed that there should be a united Arab effort during the coming 69th session of the International Labour Conference (ILC), "following up the previous ILC resolutions with regard to Arab workers in the occupied territories and those affected by the Israeli settlement policies."

The Arab efforts should concentrate on organising an intensive media campaign to acquaint the world with the Palestinian and Lebanese tragedy, and in particular the Sabra and Shatila massacre, the UAE minister added.

Sultanate of Oman Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Sheikh Mustahil Ibn Ahmad, outlined Oman's plans to develop its manpower, increase its employment opportunities and training programmes and to raise the efficiency of its labour force.

Dr. Saleh Burqan, assistant director-general of the International Labour office based in Geneva, assured the conference of the strong cooperation between the ALO and ILO.

Dr. Burqan said that the health of relations between the two organisations is the outcome of the cooperative agreement signed in June 1967 in Geneva.

He pointed out that, in compliance with the Arab project for employment development, the ILO sent a mission—four highly qualified international experts in the field of employment and manpower—last year to various Arab countries. "At the end of their tour, the mission submitted a comprehensive report and stressed in particular the Arab cou-

ntries' technical needs in the field of employment and manpower."

Referring to the recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon, an ILO mission to Lebanon in December submitted recommendations to the Lebanese government for the organisation of the labour market, the setting up of vocational training in the construction sector, the training and rehabilitation of handicapped people and the establishment of an employers organisation.

Regarding the conditions of Arab labourers in the occupied territories, Dr. Burqan emphasised that the ILO "is following up the 66th ILC resolutions of 1980 on the Israeli settlements, and their effects on the labourers in occupied territories."

The ILO, he said, has allocated part of this year's budget to provide educational scholarships for the Palestine Labour Organisation.

Earlier, delegates to the ALC conference held a meeting and elected Jordanian Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani as the conference's chairman and the Palestine delegate, Abdul Rahim Ahmad, as its vice-chairman.

The delegates then elected Iraqi Labour Minister Bakr Rasoul as the Arab government head, Mr. Ali Dajani, Amman Chamber of Industry director, as the head of the employers group and Mr. Khalil Abu Khurmah, the Jordan Labour Federation's head of the workers group. Duguties and spokesmen for the three groups were also elected.

The conference's organisation committee includes two members of the governmental group, D. Tayseer Abdul Jabbar, Jordanian under-secretary Ministry of Labour, and the Tunisian representative Sadeq Bal Hajji. From the employers group the committee includes Syrian representative Abdul Hameed Mikani, and the Iraqi representative Muhammad Al Zaidi for the employees. The Tunisian representative was elected as head of the committee.

Jordan women call on West to help Lebanese victims

AMMAN (J.T.) — A group of Jordanian women issued an appeal, on March 8th the international women's day, calling on western women to extend aid and support to the surviving victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The appeal, issued by the women's committee in solidarity with victims of the war in Lebanon, went as follows:—

On this day of solidarity with women... We, women in Jordan, raise voices of anger and concern for our unprotected brothers and sisters in Lebanon.

We demand continuous and vigilant concern from our sisters in the west... Let us have conveniently forgotten what happened in 1982:

— The invasion of southern Lebanon... levelling Sidon, Tyre and Nabatya.

— The siege of Beirut... rendering thousands of children mutilated and disabled.

— The withdrawal of the multi-national forces... leaving thousands of unprotected men, women and children in the camps of Sabra and Shatila. Yet... overwhelming human suffering goes on in 1983:

— Barefooted children sick, hungry and cold...
— Frightened families expelled, homeless and dispersed.
— Unidentified prisoners humiliated, tortured and abused.
— Wandering widows and orphans dreading an unknown destiny...

We, women in Jordan, demand immediate international action against legalised terrorism in occupied Lebanon.

AWO appeals for support

AMMAN (J.T.) — On Tuesday March 8th the Arab Women's Organisation of Jordan issued an appeal to women's organisations and the world public which state "at this time we thank all the who supported the just struggle against the Israeli aggression a invasion of Lebanon, we appeal all peace loving forces to express their solidarity with the Arab women's struggle." The appeal called for the women of the world 1. To accelerate a solidarity campaign with the struggling Arab women in the West Bank & Gaza Strip. 2. To demand immediate Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, and to stop all forms of oppression and inhuman acts against the peaceful civilians living there. 3. To demand the release thousands of detained young men and women who are incarcerated in Israeli prisons and Al-Ain concentration camp in south Lebanon. 4. To call for the implementation of the U.N. resolutions.

7th non-aligned summit opens

intervention in the Third World and called for demilitarisation in the Indian Ocean and a strengthening of the United Nations.

A major thrust of Mrs. Gandhi's speech was the desperate economic plight of developing nations and the need for long-term international financial reform.

She said there was an urgent need for an international conference on money and finance which was not weighted in favour of the rich industrial states to rewrite the "out of date, inequitable and inadequate" world monetary and financial system.

Mrs. Gandhi's themes set the tone for political and economic declarations by the five-day summit.

The conference, held in a big, crimson-carpeted hall, resembled the United Nations without the big powers and their allies.

President Linden Forbes Burnham of Guyana, speaking on behalf of Latin America, said the movement formed a protective shield around its members.

"Sam Nujoma, leader of the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (SWAPO), accused the U.S. of threatening many non-aligned countries with 'intervention, interference, intimidation, subversion and destabilisation'."

"After Mrs. Gandhi formally took over from President Castro of chairman, delegates from Barbados, the Bahamas, Colombia and the Pacific island state of Vanuatu took their seats as full members of the movement."

"This increased non-aligned membership to 101—51 African (including SWAPO), 17 Latin American, 17 Asian, 13 Middle

Eastern (including the PLO) and three European.

On Israeli aggression

Mrs. Gandhi told the inaugural session that all members of the movement were "one mind in support for the brave, homeless and much-harassed Palestinian people."

She said: "Israel feels free to commit any outrage, unabashed in its aggression, unrepentant about its transgressions of international law and behaviour."

"But can it forever obstruct the legitimate rights of the Palestinians?" She asked.

On Gulf war

On the 30-month-old Gulf war, Mrs. Gandhi appealed to both sides to "end their tragic war. I believe that this is the unanimous view of all their friends, who wish them well."

In an oblique reference to inter-Arab differences, the Gulf war and Afghanistan, she warned non-aligned states against indulging in discussions that might split the movement.

Egypt said Sunday it would strike back without mercy at a Libyan-Syrian attempt to portray it as an Arab delinquent during the five-day summit.

The two headline states have said they intend to call for the suspension or even expulsion of Egypt from the movement because of its 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

When the summit opened Monday morning, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak took his place on the rostrum reserved for heads of state along with Syria's

President Hafez Al Assad and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat. Senior officials from Libya, Iran and Iraq were also in the conference hall.

Conference organisers were careful to keep rival Arab groups well apart on the main rostrum. President Mubarak was seated between two African leaders, the Iraqi delegation was installed a long way away from bearded, open-shirted Iranian delegates and the Syrian President. Libyan officials were put on one end of the stepped rostrum.

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation wore his traditional head gear and khaki uniform.

750 people arrested

About 600 Tibetans and 150 Afghan refugees were arrested when they tried to stage separate demonstrations to coincide with the opening of the non-aligned summit, police said.

They were detained for violating a ban on marches near the summit conference centre.

The entire area where kings, presidents, princes and prime ministers are meeting has been sealed off by troops and police and the demonstrators were unable to get near the complex.

The Tibetans had gathered to press their case for Tibet's exiled spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, to be given observer status at the summit.

The Afghan refugees, brandishing placards against Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, also gathered some three kilometres from the conference centre.

Kohl faces difficult task of choosing foreign minister

was likely to hang on to his post.

They said that although Mr. Strauss scored a major victory in Bavaria, he increased his party's Bundestag seats by only one over the 1980 election results.

He also polled more this time with Mr. Kohl as leader than in 1980 when Mr. Strauss was the conservatives' candidate for chancellor, they added.

But they agreed that Mr. Genscher's Free Democrats would have to make some political sac-

rifices and could hardly expect to keep the four cabinet posts they currently control, after seeing their Bundestag seats slump from 53 to 34.

Justice Minister Hans Engelhardt and Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl, who is set to retire any way later this year, were seen as the obvious likely casualties.

Mr. Kohl has given no immediate indications on the shape of his new government.

French left suffers setback

Government officials said the losses were considerably lower than those the right suffered in the first round of the 1977 municipal elections when the Socialists and Communists scored a landslide victory.

They did not disguise that the results, with the loss of more big towns, were a blow to morale.

Socialist Party leader Lionel Jospin and eight government ministers, all fighting for town hall seats, were among leading members of the left who fell victim to

the swing to the opposition. Political sources said a spectacular sweep by the right in Paris had consolidated Mayor Jacques Chirac, a former prime minister, as the opposition's effective national leader.

Mr. Chirac, head of the Neo-Gaullist RPR Party, and his supporters won 18 of the capital's 20 electoral districts and were poised to pick up the remaining two on Sunday.

"The French people have issued an unequivocal warning to the government," Mr. Chirac said.

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It's the right turn

MIS MAJESTY King Hussein's meeting with Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak in New Delhi on Monday gives us confidence and hope that the Arab World is about to take a new turn towards reality and resoluteness. The Jordanian-Egyptian summit does not only come at the right moment, it is also a giant step in the right direction.

Let us not be sentimental or over-optimistic, and let those in the Arab opposition camp not be negative or short-sighted, for we all now need to have the courage and forthrightness to face the multiplicity of problems and conflicts that have afflicted Arab societies for decades without real deterrent or corrective action.

Egypt, as far as the vast majority of Arabs is concerned, made a big mistake in signing the Camp David accords. But the man who led it into this divisive step is now long dead, and his policies, for all practical reasons, have been buried under the Giza Pyramids.

Mubarak is not Sadat, and Egypt's Arabism could never be in question. That is why bringing Cairo back into the Arab fold to shoulder its responsibilities with us has become not only a national duty but a prerequisite for any meaningful Arab move towards unity, strength and effectiveness.

The return of Egypt to where it belongs is fulfilling in itself, but more—perhaps much more—is needed to make the reunion achieve its best purpose. Nobody says the process is going to be easy and the road furnished with flowers, but it is hardly a question that everybody should do his best for the common good of all.

It is both wrong and unrealistic to ask Egypt to give up Sinai to the Israeli occupiers once again or deal with the Cairo government as an outcast or unrepresentative. It would be equally wrong and unrealistic if Egypt thought the return of the territory was the best it could do in the way of strengthening the struggle for legitimate Palestinian rights and aspirations. There is ground in the middle, however, on which Egypt and the rest of the Arab World can meet to press ahead with realising the full Arab potential and regain the lost rights, in Palestine and elsewhere.

King Hussein's step to meet with the Egyptian president during the seventh conference of the Non-Aligned Movement is in perfect harmony with the ideals of Arab unity and the spirit of non-alignment, and therefore should be looked upon as a positive and courageous move within the context of serving the Palestinian cause and pan-Arab unity in the best way possible. And, above all, it bodes well for a better future.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Jordan welcomes ALC

The convening of the eleventh Arab Labour Conference in Amman reflects the prestigious position Jordan enjoys among the Arab countries. The respect Jordan receives from the fraternal nations has a lot to do with its principled stands, and its striking performance in the field of economic development, which has attracted admiration throughout the world.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, expressed in his opening address to the conference, Jordan's ardent commitment to the Arab cause. He reiterated Jordan's untiring readiness to devote all its energies to the pursuit of rights of the Palestinians.

Prince Hassan gave the conference an analysis of the factors that have resulted in Jordan's great success in economic development. He pointed out that a willingness and determination added to careful forward planning have enabled Jordan to reach its present prosperous position among the world nations. On the procedural side, the Prince called for the setting up of a labour compensation fund to bridge the present gap between labour and capital. He added that such a fund could be implemented almost at once, and would greatly help to promote economic integration and social development amongst the Arab countries. We believe that the future of the Arab Nation depends on its manpower, which is in a position to contribute to the nation's prosperity if given the right opportunities.

Al Dustour: Action must follow U.S. words

J.S. Foreign Secretary George Shultz did not let much time lapse before he made a statement supporting President Reagan's recent declaration on the rights of the Palestinians to have a home. Mr. Shultz clarified that the West Bank, Gaza and Arab Jerusalem are territories under Israeli occupation.

The statement, made before a sub-committee formed by the U.S. Senate foreign affairs committee, reiterates the American stand in relation to the occupied Arab territories. The positive aspect of this lies in the fact that the U.S. considers all the Israeli settlement and annexationist plans for the territories as illegal.

The Arabs now expect the U.S. to give a practical interpretation to these set of theoretical principles, as Israel continues to play the time and in reinforcing its presence in both Lebanon and the occupied Palestinian territories. For, as long as Israel continues to receive military, economic and diplomatic support from the U.S., it is difficult to imagine how the latest announcements made by the Reagan administration can possibly have any effect.

Sawt Al Shaab: Manpower issues are vital

The convening of the Arab labour ministers' conference in Amman is a precious opportunity to discuss the essential issues facing the Arab nations. The deliberations certainly have to deal with topics that influence the general course of labour relations in the Arab World; the workers themselves, their rights and liberties in addition to about productivity.

Such debates, carried out within the framework of the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO), are of importance in relation to the Arab life for several reasons:

- Cooperation and coordination in the labour field is a vital factor in joint Arab action, regardless of differences in other, especially political, aspects.
- Accomplishments in the labour field directly affects people's life, and better labour conditions necessarily result in the overall advancement of economic and social levels and a creative labour force is infinitely a prerequisite for a better productivity.

Ask the Romanians

By Rami G. Khouri

It must be tough to be a Romanian these days, and at the receiving end of the moral deficiencies of the great democracies of the West. Four days ago, United States President Ronald Reagan announced he intends to terminate the most-favoured-nation trading status of Romania, thereby increasing tariffs on Romanian goods entering the United States and, presumably, hurting Romania's trade balance. Mr. Reagan said he was acting under the provisions of the 1974 Trade Act, which ties American trade policy to the emigration policies of other nations. The aim of the bill that created the act was to ensure the emigration of Soviet Jews. In this case, it is being applied to counter a new Romanian regulation requiring emigrating Romanians to reimburse the state in convertible currency for the cost of their education beyond the tenth grade.

All of this is subject to great moral debate, of which I shall stay out for the moment. The point that interests me is not whether this sort of American pressure on other nations is right or wrong; rather, it is the profession of moral purity that always tends to accompany the American application

of powers such as are included in the 1974 Trade Act. More specifically, I am intrigued by the enormous discrepancies between American application of laws against states such as Romania and the non-application of equally clear, precise and morally-based American laws against Israel.

The Deputy White House Press Secretary, Mr. Larry Speakes, who clarified the written statement issued by President Reagan, said the American administration "believes it has no choice under language in the law but to apply the amendment to Romania" because of the new Romanian emigration rules. In case you missed that, it is worth repeating. Listen carefully. An official spokesman for the president of the United States of America said on March 4, 1983 that the American administration feels compelled to apply sanctions called for in one of its laws relating to bilateral relations with other countries, because the wording of the law requires such sanctions.

Of course, there are many American laws that contain similar wording requiring or allowing the application of sanctions against other countries in certain circumstances. One such law allows

the suspension of American arms transfers if a country receiving American arms uses them for non-defensive purposes against third countries. The Israeli use of American arms in offensive attacks against Arab states, notably Lebanon and Iraq most recently, suggests that an application of American law should be forthcoming. But, of course, it is not.

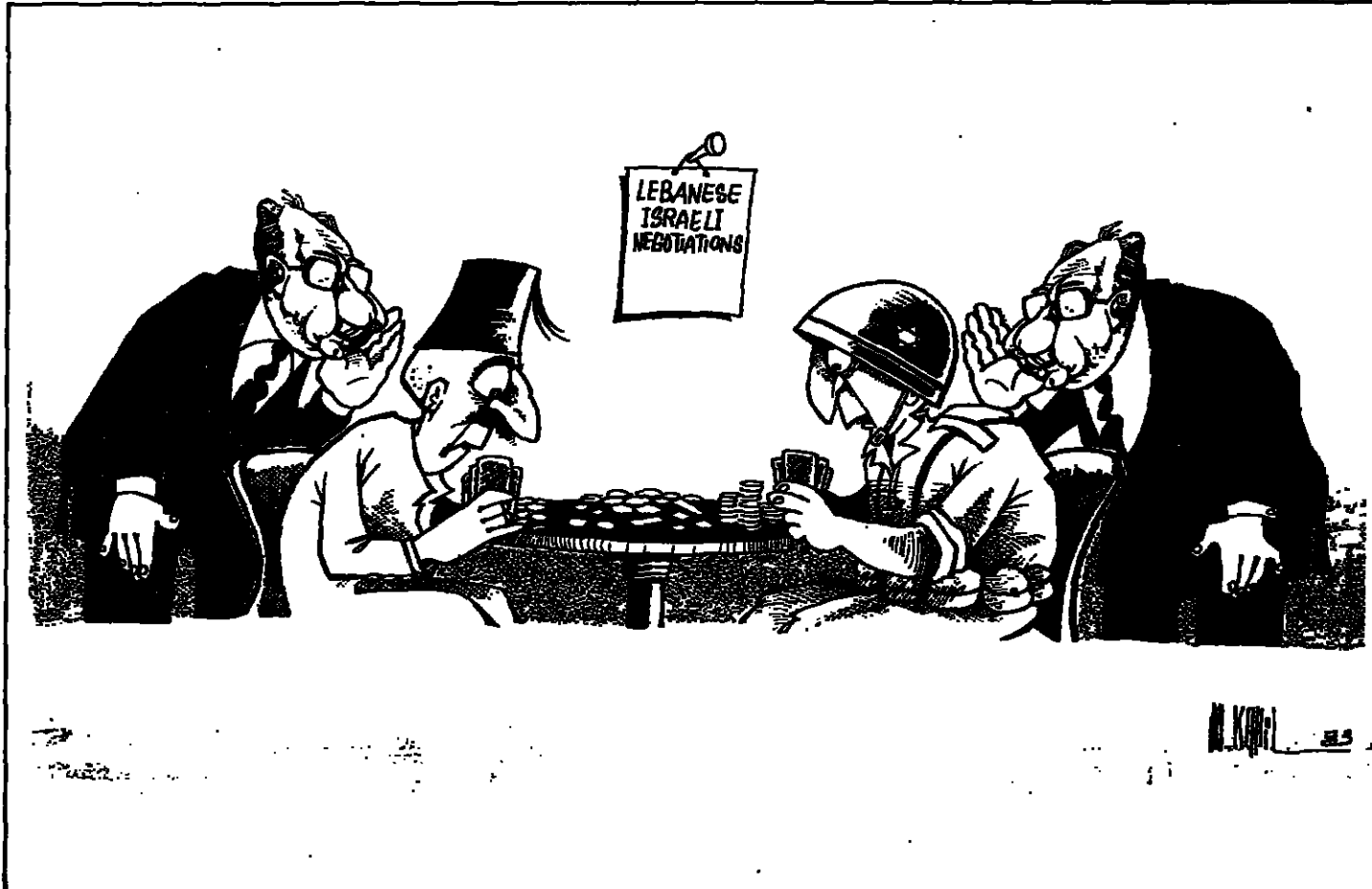
Sanctions are quickly applied against Romania for acting against the moral guidelines of America, but are not applied against Israel in similar circumstances. The question is: Why is it that sanctions are applied and American law is upheld when the subject of the law is the status of the Jewish people, but sanctions are not applied when Jews or Israelis are the object of American moral deterrence?

More bothersome is that America applies this kind of transparent double standard while in the same breath it asks the Arabs to have faith in the American ability to nudge Israel into a more reasonable negotiating posture. The Arabs are reluctant to place any faith in American intentions; and, in view of the Romanian episode, can the Arabs be blamed for being sceptical of America?

America would ask us to judge it on the basis of its actions, not only its words; but when we do, we find, in this case, that not only is America incapable of being a truly fair mediator in the Middle East, it is also a discredit to a Western tradition of intellectual honesty and moral equilibrium that we deeply respect, and identify with in many instances. We cannot

ignore such enormous moral discrepancies in American behaviour and still meekly accept American professions of good intentions at their face value. If America itself is intemperate and erratic in its own behaviour, how can it keep a straight face while asking the Arabs to accept it as a fair and honest peace broker? We have been asking this question for many decades, and still have not had an

honest answer. America's actions would suggest strongly that Israel is effectively exempted from the legal and moral criteria that form the foundations of American laws and political action. If any Arab-Israeli peace effort is advanced, it will probably be despite American morality, not because of it. If that sounds harsh, you should hear what a Romanian would have to say about it.



Mexico holds back from the brink

By Hugh O'Shaughnessy

After bankruptcy, revolution. Such has been the analysis of Mexico recently by some of the more nervous observers of the country. Sooner or later, it is argued, the strains imposed by Mexico's economic crisis will cause a breakdown in law and order. Volatile Mexico, whose revolution claimed a million lives 70 years ago, is—so this argument runs—again ripe for chaos.

Some U.S. analysts have heaped geo-political argument on top of historical parallel. They contend that Soviet and Cuban success in fomenting unrest in South America is about to be repeated in a strategically important country, on President Reagan's borders. Washington's enemies are seeking to widen and consolidate the bridgeheads they have carved out for themselves in Nicaragua and El Salvador. Some fear that Mexico—the last and the most precious domino—is now in real danger of falling to the forces of international Marxism and Leninism.

Yet the fact remains that informed opinion in Mexico still rules out such a dramatic turn of events. There is certainly no denying the seriousness of the crisis

facing the ten week old government of President Miguel de la Madrid, who acceded to a six year term on Dec. 1 and inherited a state of financial chaos from his predecessor, President Jose Lopez Portillo.

This year, realistic forecasts point to a 3 per cent fall in the gross national product as Mexico grapples with the task of servicing a foreign debt of \$83 billion while the price of oil, its main export, crumbles. The retrenchment sought by the International Monetary Fund—in exchange for a three-year \$4 billion package—means a sharp cut in public sector spending, so that the budget deficit, which represented 16 per cent of gross domestic product last year, is to be reduced to 8.5 per cent in 1985, and only 3.5 per cent in 1985.

Critical unemployment

Despite government claims in the budget that 700,000 new jobs would be created this year, the reality is the opposite: There are likely to be big job losses as private companies go out of business, and state enterprises slim down drastically. It may well be that by the end of this year, not much

more than half the Mexican labour force will be in full-time employment.

This means that Mexico's critical unemployment problem—at present only three Mexicans out of five have full-time jobs—will certainly get worse. The flight from the land to the cities will also accelerate as the peasants realise that President de la Madrid now has almost no money to spend on roads, irrigation, and other social projects. Successive governments have used these to bribe them to stay away from Mexico's already overcrowded cities.

As 1.3 million peasants are currently leaving the country for the towns every year, and as the population of Mexico City in the year 2000 is already projected at 32 million people, the severity of this crisis is obvious. The principal hope for the unemployed must now be emigration to the United States, where the prospect of remitting home 150 devalued pesos for every dollar earned makes employment there very attractive indeed.

This all adds up to the seventh crisis which Mexico has faced since the slump of the 1930s. But most Mexicans believe that the country's political and social structures are strong enough to take

the strain. Mexico is not Bolivia or Argentina, where instability is the norm. Mexico is a country which has enjoyed political stability under the same political party for six decades. It has a presidential system of government which gives the head of state the powers of a monarch, indeed of an autocrat, during his six-year term.

Honest pragmatists

The president chooses his court from the PRI—the ruling party—the initials stand for Institutional Revolutionary Party—a grouping whose catchment area is wide enough to include left wingers and conservatives, idealists and pragmatists, and the honest and the dishonest. President de la Madrid has chosen his advisers from among a team of apparently honest pragmatists.

The unique nature of the PRI means that its "early warning system" reaches from the lush restaurants in Mexico City to the last hamlet of Indigenous lost in the wilds of the Sierra Madre. The party controls the main trade unions and peasant organisations, women's groups, youth groups, and intellectual groups. It patronises newspapers and radio and

Malta sharply divided by bitter political struggle

By Michael Sheridan
 Reporter

talk to local bishops — are at a delicate stage.

VALLETTA — The island of Malta has been sharply divided by a bitter political struggle between Prime Minister Dom Mintoff and his opponents, who accuse him of rigging the last election and eroding democracy. The former British Mediterranean colony of 320,000 people is split between supporters of Mr. Mintoff's Socialists and the opposition Nationalist Party.

For over a year, Maltese television and radio have not mentioned the existence of the Nationalists or their leader, Eddie Fenech Adami. The Nationalists are boycotting parliament, leaving nearly half the benches empty. The political dispute dates from the last election in 1981, when the opposition won 51 per cent of the vote and Mr. Mintoff 49 per cent. But Mr. Mintoff ended up with 34 out of 65 seats in parliament and the Nationalists with 31.

The Nationalists say Mr. Mintoff's party engineered election district boundary changes to favour its candidates just before the polls. But the government maintains the changes were routine and fair, and says the charge that democracy has been weakened is part of an opposition smear campaign.

The Nationalists, who refused to take their seats in parliament, are demanding new elections although the parliament was elected for a five-year term. But Mr. Mintoff refuses to budge. "The opposition are trying to force our hands into creating a one-party state," Leo Brincat, international secretary of the Socialists, told Reuters. "We are even doubting if they want to go back to the democratic process or not."

Both sides agree an extraordinary polarisation is taking place in Malta. People tell stories of husbands and wives who will not speak to each other, villages split over politics, schools where children pick their playmates on party lines and families divided between old and young.

Mr. Mintoff has also been at odds with the church, a powerful force in Malta where over 90 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic. Negotiations over church schools, property and other issues between the Vatican and Mr. Mintoff—who refuses to

Broadcasting is a major battleground. The opposition is banned from appearing on the monopoly state radio and television, in retaliation for its boycott of goods advertised on television in protest against alleged political bias. "That proves that the government is not democratic and is flouting the constitution," Mr. Fenech Adami told Reuters. "The constitution speaks of balance and impartiality of the broadcasting authority and yet since January of last year there hasn't been a single item of news about the Nationalist Party, about me or about what we have been doing."

When the Nationalists set up a station in Sicily to broadcast to Malta, Mr. Mintoff protested to Italy and the Italian government closed it. Diplomats said Italy had feared Mr. Mintoff, if it sided sufficiently, might swing neutral Malta towards the Soviet bloc. Mr. Mintoff then introduced the Foreign Interference Act, a catch-all law banning foreign activities such as political broadcasts or advertising on stations beamed at Malta.

Government officials admit the sole aim of the act was to stop the Nationalists broadcasting from Sicily. Earlier this year the government sent every foreign embassy here a note ordering diplomats to cease contact with the Nationalists on pain of expulsion. After protests from the diplomatic community, the government effectively backed down.

Mr. Brincat said the Nationalist demand for new elections was not acceptable and dismisses allegations that democracy is being eroded as "part of their smear campaign." The propaganda war rages on in Malta's lively press. Last week the pro-government Weekend Chronicle, commenting on Mr. Mintoff's role in ending a plane hijacking, said: "With Mr. Mintoff literally in the control tower, you feel sure that nothing wrong could have happened to this fair land."

But in the opposition paper the Democrat, Mr. Mintoff's role was not mentioned. Its columnist wrote instead of "honest, quiet, beloved Eddie Fenech Adami (who) works on... helped by God and the prayers of so many honest workers, honest citizens, Mintoff is finished and he too knows it."

Nimeiri worried about secessionists

By Patrick Massey
 Reporter

KHARTOUM — Secessionist activity and lingering fears about a Libyan-inspired coup are among the problems Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri faces as he prepares for a third six-year term. Southern Sudan rebels — some Christian, others worshippers of tribal gods — are showing signs of reviving a rebellion against the main Arab north that they waged from 1955 to 1972.

Last month the United States rushed surveillance planes to scan the Sudanese-Libyan border amid reports of a Libyan plot to overthrow President Nimeiri's government. The threat is now reported to have subsided. Some foreign diplomats remained sceptical about its seriousness although Washington insisted the threat

was a real one. Libya denied any plans to overthrow the government. The scare may actually benefit General Nimeiri if Western and moderate Arab governments, fearing a pro-Libyan takeover in Sudan, show more energetic interest in the country's problems.

General Nimeiri put himself forward for re-election to the presidency at the ruling Sudanese Socialist Union's (SSU) National Congress last week. There was no other candidate.

Sudan, the largest country in Africa, currently spends nearly three times more than it earns and has foreign debts of \$7.8 billion.

Even if the target of oil self-sufficiency by 1985 is reached, the country will need foreign aid for many more years. Otherwise, the government may have to cut spending to a politically dan-

gerous level. Economic hardships are felt most keenly in the underdeveloped south, where the scrub and sand of north Africa give way to the bushlands and wildlife of black Africa.

A prominent southern leader, Joseph Tombura, told a meeting of SSU recently: "Everywhere in the southern region people have remained poverty-stricken. Ignorance and disease still prevail and there is a breakdown of morale within our society." The first phase of the secessionist struggle, led by the dominant Dinka tribe, ended in 1972 after the government reached a settlement with the South Sudan Liberation Front and promised the region more autonomy.

Until recently, calm had returned to the south apart from a move by the provinces of east and West Equatoria to split from the

rest of the south, which they regard as dominated by the Dinkas, and form a region of their own.

Violence

But violence in the south has flared again recently. On Jan. 18 southern tribesmen murdered 13 Arab merchants in the town of Aryal. The government blamed this and other acts of violence in the region on non-political banditry. But travellers from the south have told of northern troops being assigned to the region to keep down unrest. Other travellers reported that southern troops have refused to be posted outside the south.

One report said southern soldiers seized their Arab officers and took them into the bush as hostages in January. The officers were later released after appeals

from a northern reconciliation mission. The government, while attributing the violence to "outlaw bands", has accused Libya through the official press of seeking to foment trouble in the south. The south has not been the only source of trouble during President Nimeiri's rule. In 1976 rebels from the Ansar Muslim sect in western Sudan attacked the capital and were subdued only after bloody street fighting.

That revolt was led by Sadeq El-Mahdi, a great-grandson of the man who defeated and killed British General Charles Gordon at Khartoum in 1885. Reconciled with the Nimeiri government in 1978, he now lives mostly in self-imposed exile, although his movements are carefully charted. A major hope held out to Sudan lately is the revival of plans for Egypt-Sudan integration, under

which Egypt would use Sudanese farmland in return for diplomatic and military support.

At a meeting in Khartoum last month, President Nimeiri and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak announced agreements on abolishing customs barriers and setting up a series of committees to explore ways of integrating their national affairs. Foreign diplomats point to difficulties in the path of integration, including the fact that any union with Egypt would not be widely welcomed in the non-Arab south.

But the main problem is money. Developing the agricultural land and the infrastructure necessary to handle the crops would cost more than Egypt or Sudan could afford. So far, hopes that the Arab Gulf states might step in with and have not been fulfilled.

مركز الصحافة

On International Women's Day, 10 women in Jordan speak out on liberation and equality

'Liberation means full participation in the community'

By Lami Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

Exactly 126 years have passed since the day when a number of women workers in the American garment and textile industry took to the streets of New York in a demonstration demanding equal rights with working men. The demonstrators also called for limiting the working day to ten hours and the improvement of conditions at work. The demonstration was ruthlessly crushed by the police and several women paid their lives as a price for their demand to be equal to men.

In 1909 American women decided to make the anniversary of this demonstration — March 8 — a day in which women intensify the struggle for equality and against exploitation. In 1910, an international women's conference in Denmark decided to make the March 8 an international day of solidarity for women all around the world.

Since then an increasing number of governments and women all over the world have been celebrating March 8 as International Women's Day. Each year, many countries use the occasion to reward their outstanding women while women's organisations intensify their activities and renew their demands for equality.

There is no doubt, however, that women's conception of equal rights and liberation differs from

one society to another, and is even perceived differently by different women in the same society.

So how do women in Jordan view woman's liberation? This question was put to ten Jordanian women. The following are excerpts from their answers:

Not compatible

"The slogans used by the Women's Liberation movement in other countries of the world are not compatible with the social environment and traditions of the Arab woman," says Mrs. Hind Abdul-Jaber, president of the Amman Club for Business and Professional Women. "For the Arab woman has to be accepted by society in order to work and play a constructive role."

She believes that work and education constitute the starting point in woman's liberation. She agrees that there are restraints which hinder many women from working outside the home but that the woman has to struggle to take her rights and overcome these obstacles.

Mrs. Abdul-Jaber also refers to Arab women who live under Israeli occupation. "When a woman lives under occupation she is in fact living under intolerable conditions which prevent her directly or indirectly from practising her duties as a mother, such as raising her children and providing a decent life for them," she says. "A

relevant aspect of the liberation of Arab woman lies in the liberation of the occupied land and the people."

Dr. Nivin Amer, a gynaecologist who is one of the first women in Jordan to have qualified as a doctor, believes that the liberation of women depends mainly on "how educated the woman is". "An educated woman is more aware of her rights and role in society than an uneducated or less educated woman", Dr. Amer says.

As for work outside the home, she stresses that a woman, first of all, should be dedicated to the raising of her children and taking care of her family. "Working outside the house should not be at the expense of her family's interests and happiness."

"If a married woman has to work due to financial need or any other reasons, it is better if she can get a part-time job and not a full time job. Moreover, she should only work during the school hours of her children so that she can be home when they get there."

Dr. Amer believes that the break-up of the family in the U.S. and Europe is one direct consequence of woman's negligence of her main duties toward her family.

Liberation of humanity

Mrs. Raymonda Al-Tawil, a leading West Bank journalist, stresses the relationship between the

liberation of women and the struggle against occupation and oppression. "The Arab woman in the occupied territories is not only struggling to liberate the occupied land, but mainly it is a struggle for the liberation of humanity from attitudes that enslave and dehumanise."

Mrs. Tawil, who has been put under house arrest and imprisoned for her political stance against the Israeli authorities, says that the Arab woman who is engaged in a daily confrontation with the occupiers has gained a great wisdom and a high level of awareness as a result of her suffering. She stresses that a woman should get involved in the real life of her people, and calls on women in Jordan to be more active.

"Women should be more down to earth and confront the challenges which our people face," she says. She bitterly attacks the traditions that allow men in Arab society to kill their daughters and sisters to defend the honour of the family. "Our real honour is our land and the preservation of human integrity," she says.

Mrs. Tawil thinks the Jordanian government should re-assess the laws that do not impose a heavy punishment on those who kill women in order "to protect their honour". "I am very impressed by the high level of participation by Jordanian women in all aspects of the social, political and economic life

of the country. But I do think that 'killing for honour' is a serious drawback which is alien to culture and heritage". Mrs. Tawil concludes.

Mrs. Ideh Al-Motlak, a National Consultative Council (NCC) member, stresses the discrimination which working women face.

Official resistance

"At the official level, resistance against recognising the altered status of women is striking," she says. "Just as economic development is not synonymous with growth, neither is increasing participation of women in the labour force an automatic guarantee of improvements in our status. Discriminatory practices in education and cultural constraints are factors that limit women's economic participation because we know that access to the labour market is affected by education and specialised training."

"Although more women than ever before receive advanced training, but they are still working in a restricted female environment or in unskilled and casual work. The mobility of working women is also more restricted than that of men because of cultural and traditional considerations."

What is the solution then? "Any strategy should take into account the nature and influence of legislation on issues where discrimination against women is evi-

dent. We should not obscure but include the impact of culture and ideology. We should uncover the political, economic, social and ethical determining forces."

Mrs. Motlak concludes that the struggle for women's liberation is part of the struggle to create a more just society.

Active participation

Mrs. Salwa Ziadin, an active member of women's organisations in Jordan, thinks that "the liberation of woman is inseparable from the liberation of her country from poverty and deprivation. Woman's liberation can be achieved through enabling her to use her potential to actively participate in the economic, political and social life of her country. It is only then that a woman realises herself as an independent thinking person."

"The first essential step towards this is working outside the house. Working and educational opportunities should be provided for women," she says. Mrs. Ziadin calls for legislation to protect the status of women, and also emphasises the importance of women's active involvement in the struggle for liberation of Israeli occupied Arab territories.

Mrs. Helen Khoury, a former diplomat who now has two small children, says "I think that men and women are equal, but it is the way they are brought up that limits

the role played by women."

"A woman is free to go out and work if she wants to, there is nothing to stop her." Husbands should co-operate with their wives and shoulder the responsibilities of raising and taking care of the children." She concludes that it is the attitude of the Arab male that has to change so that the Arab woman can take an equal place in society.

Mrs. Khawla Abu-Odeh, president of the Friends of Public Schools and a board member of the Muslim Young Women's Association, says that the Arab woman was bound by chains imposed upon her during Turkish rule, and since the end of Turkish domination has started to regain some of her freedom.

Mrs. Abu-Odeh, believes women can gain freedom as long as they maintain their self respect and do not exceed the limits. "The Arab woman should appreciate her earned freedom and should not deviate from our social customs," she adds.

Struggle of society

NCC member Mrs. Haifa Al-Bashir, says "the issue of women's liberation is a constituent part of the struggle of a developing society for economic progress and political stability. "The liberation of women can-

not be detached from the liberation of society from traditions that might hamper its progress." She points out that the liberation of woman which the modern world is striving for is a right earned by the Muslim woman over centuries ago. "Society should work out how to absorb the potential of women and at the same time women should work hard to develop their abilities and to be convinced of the important role they can play in society."

Mrs. Emili Nafar'a, a housewife who is involved in voluntary work, says: "The liberation of women means being able to participate in all aspects of the life of her country, without discrimination between men and women. Women should be given equal opportunities to education and vocational training."

Mrs. Nafar'a stresses the woman's participation in the productive process of her society as the cornerstone of liberation. Women's rights should be protected by constitutional and legal guarantees," Mrs. Nafar'a adds.

Mrs. Samia Al-Zaro, a well-known artist and NCC member, says: "A woman of equal qualifications to a man should be given equal opportunities, equal credit and equal consideration. I believe that joint effort by men and women will form a basis for a productive and successful community which considers men and women equal."

Israeli settlers attack Palestinians in Hebron and surrounding villages

'There's one law for settlers and another for Arabs,' says Yatta leader

By David Rogers
Renter

YATTA, WEST BANK — The village headman in black robes and golden headband sipped sweet, muddy coffee from a cracked cup and reflected on the new difficulties facing his leadership. "Like people in the desert, we have always solved our problems ourselves," Abed Al-Rahman Hijja said. "My words are usually enough for this week."

Yatta, on the rocky fringes of the desert, is out of the mainstream of West Bank life and has largely escaped the periodic violent outbreaks against 15 years of Israeli occupation.

The predominantly bedouin villagers still cherish tribal tradition and many live in stone houses whose arched roofs are planted with grass.

It is the influx of Jewish settlers over the past 18 months that has brought Yatta face-to-face with the West Bank dilemma.

The settlers live in bleak outposts, whose water towers stand out sharply on the surrounding plateau with its sweeping view over the Dead Sea to Jordan.

In the sadly familiar West Bank pattern, there have been land disputes, stone throwing, and boys

now spit with studied contempt at passing Israeli cars. Tempers finally exploded last week and Mr. Hijja had to call in an Israeli army patrol to sort out clashes between half a dozen armed settlers and Palestinian schoolchildren who had been stoning Israeli vehicles. The settlers burst into Yatta

Hijja said. Yatta had become a nervous village, has lamented, because of the growing tendency for settlers to take the law into their own hands — a complaint that can be heard in other Arab communities across the West Bank.

In the nearby town of Hebron, acting mayor Mustafa Natche said

Other militants have moved into the town's former Jewish quarter where they live in fortified conditions, surrounded by Palestinians.

Two recent attacks by Jewish settlers have fed tensions in Hebron and the surrounding villages. A bomb exploded outside a mosque and an Arab home on the hillside opposite Kiryat Arba was raked by machinegun fire.

Israeli authorities have vowed to stamp out "this new development of Jews taking the law into their own hands."

But their assertions are received with scepticism by the Palestinians. "There is one law for settlers and another for Arabs," Mr. Natche says.

The authorities' credibility has been damaged in Arab eyes by their failure to find a group who claimed two Palestinian mayors in car bomb attacks in 1980.

"Do the settlers have the green light to take the law into their own hands, or are Israeli authorities incapable of stopping them... what do you think?" asks Mr. Natche.

With settlers now moving into the West Bank in unprecedented numbers, the mayor says the answer to this question could well decide whether the West Bank is to plunge into another round of serious violence.

Hebron has become the front line in that struggle. The first settlement in the West Bank was built at Kiryat Arba, on the slopes outside the town, by ultra-nationalists intent on a Jewish takeover of the territory.

secondary school. Teachers reported they fired shots in the air before detaining two pupils and marching them off to a police station.

A few hours later Mr. Hijja gathered with elders in the Yatta "municipality" — a couple of first floor rooms opposite the village mosque.

The group agreed that the incident, though small by West Bank standards, was a turning point for Yatta. "After this, the Israeli army is going to have to put a border between us and the settlers," Mr.



The Israeli settlement of Kiryat Arba, with its concrete apartment blocks, stands out in sharp contrast to the historic town of Hebron, now the front line in confrontation between Palestinians and settlers.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

- 17:30 Korna
- 17:30 Curious
- 18:10 Field
- 18:30 Documentary
- 19:00 Local Programme
- 19:10 Programme on Sports
- 19:30 News in Arabic
- 20:00 Arabic Series
- 21:30 Local Programme
- 22:00 Arabic Series
- 23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

- 18:00 French Programme
- 19:00 News in French
- 19:30 News in Hebrew
- 20:00 News in Arabic
- 20:30 Movie of the Week
- 21:30 Movie of the Week
- 22:00 Movie of the Week
- 23:10 Movie of the Week

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM & 9560 KHz SW

07:10 Morning Show

08:00 News Summary

08:10 Morning Show

08:30 News Summary

09:00 Pop Session

09:30 News Summary

10:00 Pop Session

10:30 News Bulletin

11:00 News Bulletin

11:30 Concert Hour

12:00 News Summary

12:30 Instrumental, Old Favorites

13:00 Science Report

13:30 News Summary

14:00 Top Twenty

14:30 News Summary

15:00 Date with a Star

15:30 Evening Show

16:00 News Summary

16:30 Evening Show

17:00 News Summary

17:30 News Headlines

RBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Voices to Remember 06:45 Newsdesk 06:55 Newsdesk 07:00 World News 07:05 24

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

VIDEO

CBS Evening News, at the American Centre at 4:00 and 7:00 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

- "Jean-Jacques Rousseau" at the French Cultural Centre.
- "Antoine Bourdelle, Sculptor" at the French Cultural Centre.
- "Les Maitres d'Art" at the French Cultural Centre.

AUDIO-VISUAL SHOW

"Promenade Des Les Promenades" at the French Cultural Centre by Roselyne Chammart and Pierre Pedegert.

FILM

Der Schindler's List, film in colour (sub-titles in English) at the Godea Institute at 8:00 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre Tel. 41520

British Council Tel. 36147-8

French Cultural Centre 37093

Godea Institute 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre 44203

Spanish Cultural Centre 24049

Turkish Cultural Centre 39777

Haya Arts Centre 665193

Haya Youth City 667151

Y.W.C.A. 664251

Amman Municipal Library 36111

University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Belkiss Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 3 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Crusader Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa Information Department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Time	From	Arrival
06:45	Cairo (EA)	06:45
07:30	Dhahran (RJ)	07:30
08:05	Cairo (EA)	08:05
08:15	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)	08:15
08:30	Jeddah (RJ)	08:30
09:00	Dhahran (RJ)	09:00
09:05	Kuwait (RJ)	09:05
09:15	Beirut (RJ)	09:15
09:30	Dhahran, Riyadh (RJ)	09:30
10:00	Cairo (EA)	10:00
10:05	Kuwait (KAC)	10:05
10:15	Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)	10:15
10:30	Laraca (RJ)	10:30
10:35	Cairo (RJ)	10:35
10:45	Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)	10:45
11:00	New York, Vienna (RJ)	11:00
11:30	London, Paris (RJ)	11:30
11:45	Madrid, Tripoli (RJ)	11:45
12:00	Rome (Alitalia)	12:00
12:05	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)	12:05
12:15	Copenhagen, Athens (SK)	12:15
12:30	Karachi (LI)	12:30
12:35	Cairo (EA)	12:35
12:45	Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)	12:45
13:00	Beirut (MEA)	13:00
13:05	Damascus (RJ)	13:05
13:15	Cairo (RJ)	13:15
13:30	Baghdad (RJ)	13:30
13:45	Cairo (EA)	13:45

DEPARTURES:

Time	To	Departure
06:45	Cairo (RJ)	06:45
07:30	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)	07:30
08:05	Agaba (RJ)	08:05
08:15	Beirut (MEA)	08:15
08:30	Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)	08:30
11:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)	11:00
11:15	Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)	11:15
11:30	Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)	11:30
12:05	Cairo (EA)	12:05
12:15	Laraca (RJ)	12:15
12:30	Cairo (RJ)	12:30
12:45	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)	12:45
13:00	Cairo (RJ)	13:00
13:05	Cairo (RJ)	13:05
13:15	Beirut (RJ)	13:15
13:30	Kuwait (RJ)	13:30

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance	193, 75111
Fire, fire, police	199
Blood bank	75121
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Fire headquarters	22000-3
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	56390-1
Electric Power Co.	56381-2
Municipal water service	71125-6

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	81381-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman	44281-4
Akash Maternity, J. Amman	42441
Jabal Amman Maternity	42362
Malhas, J. Amman	36140
Palestine, Shmeisani	664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital	669131-5
University Hospital	845845
Der Al-Shifa, J. Hussein	667158
Al-Mushter Hospital	667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali	665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen	77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	75111
Army, Marka	91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:

Dr. Salhan Al Dhoubi 812568 / 76751

MARKET PRICES

Item	Price	Item	Price
Upper/lower price in lbs per kg		Grapes (black)	800 / 700
Apple (American)	500 / 450	Onion (local)	140 / 110
Apple (Double Red)	250 / 200	Marrow (large)	300 / 250
Apple (Golden)	250 / 200	Marrow (small)	400 / 350
Apple (Turkish)	250 / 200	Olives	450 / 400
Apple (French)	350 / 300	Onion (dry)	140 / 110
Apple (Sunkist)	250 / 200	Onion (green)	220 / 160
Beans	270 / 220	Oranges	250 / 200
Beans (Mukammal)	250 / 200	Oranges (Mukammal)	300 / 250
Beans (broad)	360 / 300	Oranges (Shamouni)	250 / 200
Beets	180 / 150	Oranges (local)	140 / 110
Bonani	280 / 200	Pears (American)	600 / 500
Cabbage	230 / 180	Peas	850 / 750
Carrot	230 / 180	Peas (American)	600 / 500
Caiflower (white)	160 / 120	Peas (local)	850 / 750
Chestnuts	520 / 450	Potatoes	200 / 160
Coconut	300 / 240	Radish	70 / 50
Cucumber (large)	350 / 300	Sage	230 / 200
Cucumber (small)	600 / 550	Spinach	170 / 140
Eggplant (large)	330 / 260	Tomatoes	210 / 160
Garlic	520 / 450	Turnip	180 / 150
Grapefruit	150 / 100	Watermelon (Indian)	450 / 400
Grape (white)	900 / 800		

SPORTS

U.S., Czechoslovakia crash in Davis Cup round 1

LONDON (R) — Tennis stars John McEnroe and Ivan Lendl both failed to save their countries from going out in the first round of the 1983 Davis Cup at the weekend.

McEnroe lost both his singles as the United States bowed 3-2 to Argentina in Buenos Aires and Lendl suffered defeat in the doubles as Czechoslovakia went down 3-2 to Paraguay in Asuncion.

The United States and Czechoslovakia have between them won the cup for the last five years but now both will be missing from the quarter-finals from July 8-10 when the pairings will be France v Paraguay, Australia v Romania, Sweden v New Zealand and Italy v Argentina.

For all his outstanding ability, McEnroe is always vulnerable on slow courts and there are few slower than the one in Buenos Aires where the United States lost to Argentina in 1980 and again at the weekend.

Three years ago McEnroe lost

both his singles to Jose Luis Clerc and Guillermo Vilas and the same happened this time with his 6-4, 6-0, 6-1 defeat by Vilas Sunday giving Argentina a winning lead.

McEnroe started deceptively well, breaking Vilas's service in the opening game. But from 4-2 up in the first set, he did not win another game until Vilas was 5-0 in front in the third.

The crowd roared their approval at McEnroe's mock salute of triumph when he finally broke Vilas's 15-game winning sequence.

McEnroe's frustration at trying to beat Vilas on his favourite surface showed in some aggressive behaviour which brought him two warnings and some wayward serving. Only 14 of his first serves were in compared with 58 first-time successes by Vilas.

Czechoslovakia's demise was even more surprising. Paraguay made their Davis Cup debut only last year and immediately gained promotion to the championship

division.

With the all-conquering Lendl to spearhead their challenge, Czechoslovakia appeared immune from defeat. But in the event Francisco Gonzalez proved the unlikely man of the tie, pairing with Victor Pecci to beat Lendl and Tomas Smid in the doubles and then beating Smid in the first reverse singles to clinch Paraguay's win.

Form prevailed elsewhere in the championship division with New Zealand, Sweden and Romania all winning 5-0 to eliminate Denmark, Indonesia and Chile. Australia and France put out Britain and the Soviet Union by 4-1 margins.

Italy also won through but it was not until the final singles that they clinched their tie against Ireland 3-2 with Corrado Barazzutti beating Sean Sorensen 6-0, 6-3, 6-3. Ireland's next match will be a relegation playoff against the United States.

Navratilova beats Lloyd

LOS ANGELES (R) — Martina Navratilova kept up her torrid winning pace Sunday beating second seed Chris Evert Lloyd 6-1, 6-3 to win the singles final of the \$165,000 women's Forum Classic tennis championships.

The victory, worth \$35,000, gave Navratilova her fourth title of the year, all without the loss of a set. Lloyd received \$25,000 as runner-up.

"I don't think she's ever played a better match against me," said Lloyd, who holds a 30-20 edge against Navratilova despite losing eight of their last 11 meetings.

"Mentally she's never been this strong and consistent at the baseline. I think I have to try to find a few new ways to think her arm out," she added.

Lloyd, 28, fell behind early while trying to out-steady her

opponent with aggressive baseline play.

Navratilova, two years younger, countered with brilliant groundstrokes of her own although the key to victory for the world's top-rated women's player lay in her mastery of serve-and-volley tennis.

Lloyd trailed 3-1 in the opening set after dropping service in the fourth game on a double-fault. Navratilova broke through again at 5-1, pushing a soft volley into a wide-open court.

Lloyd was stronger in the second set, scoring a service break in the fourth game to take a 3-1 lead but Navratilova rallied and reeled off the next five games with three service breaks of her own.

Trailing 3-1, she broke for 3-2 and won the next two games at love. The left-hander held serve

for 5-3 and completed the match with her third as Lloyd netted a backhand at double match point.

Asked what the victory over Lloyd meant, Navratilova said: "It helps get the year off on the right foot—for me the left foot."

"Never have I been as consistent as I have since January," Navratilova said. "I never thought I would be as patient as I am now. I can rally from the baseline, which takes some of the pressure off me to come to the net."

"I have the passing shot now that I didn't have before," she added.

Despite the loss, Lloyd felt she played well. "It's just one of those days she couldn't do anything wrong. I could have beaten anyone else on a day like today the way I played but against Martina I have to play a notch above that," she said.

Americans take top positions in American Cup gymnastics

NEW YORK (R) — Americans took the top two places in both the men's and women's competitions in the American Cup gymnastics competition here Sunday.

Peter Vidmar captured first place after the six-event men's programme by scoring an aggregate points total of 59.00. Mitch Gaylord finished second with 58.70 followed by Hiroyuki Onoda of Japan with 58.15.

Mary Lou Retton won the women's title with 39.30 points in the four women's events.

Second place went to defending champion Julianne McNamara with 39.00 and Alena Drevjansk of Czechoslovakia finished third with 38.40.

Vidmar finished first in the floor exercise with 9.90 and first in the rings with 9.90, and he tied with

Stepan Martsinkiv of the Soviet Union for first in the horizontal bars with 9.85.

Gaylord won the parallel bars event with 9.90 and Onoda took the vault with 9.85.

Three gymnasts — Vidmar, Michael Nikolay of East Germany and Soviet Vladimir Artemov — tied for first in the horse with 9.80.

Retton was first in the vault with a spectacular 9.95, led the floor exercises with 9.90, and tied with McNamara with in the bars event with 9.90. Drevjansk won the beam with 9.95.

The 15-year-old Retton, a replacement for Dianne Durham who pulled a hip muscle on Thursday, was praised by U.S. coach Bela Karolyi after her triumph.

"A star is born," said Karolyi. "I was not surprised by what Mary

Lou accomplished and I think it is obvious that the U.S. has a strong women's gymnastics team for the 1984 Olympics. It may be the best in the world."

Completing the men's final standing, Stepan Martsinkiv of the Soviet Union was fourth with 58.10, East German Michael Nikolay was fifth with 58.00, Soviet Vladimir Artemov was sixth with 57.90, Japan's Koji Sotomura was seventh with 57.80 and Marco Piatti of Switzerland eighth with 56.90.

In the women's events, Soviet Alina Shishova was fourth with 38.15, Romania's Lavinia Agache fifth with 37.95, Bulgaria's Zoja Grantcharova sixth with 37.60, East German Franka Voigt seventh with 37.30 and Soviet Natalia Yurchenko eighth with 37.20.

East European women dominate Indoor Athletic Championships

BUDAPEST (R) — East European women athletes left an indelible mark on the 14th European Indoor Athletic Championships which finished here Sunday, breaking three of the four world best marks to tumble over the two days.

Their outstanding achievement was an extraordinary leap of 2.03 metres by the Soviet Union's Tamara Bykova in the high jump. Bykova, 24, jumping alone after her closest rival, compatriot Larisa Jajtina, had bowed out at the 1.97 mark, was in inspired form as she soared to a height unmatched previously either indoors or outside.

Bykova easily surpassed the indoor best of 2.00 metres set by American Colleen Reistra last month and then, first to the astonishment and then to the acclaim of the capacity 7,000 crowd, bettered West German Ulrike Meyfarth's outdoor record of 2.02 metres.

Her performance emphasised the continuing strength of the East Europeans, although in many events they had very little to compete against.

East Germany's Bettine Jahn opened the Eastern bloc assault when she shattered the 60 metres hurdles indoor best on Saturday.

flying home in the final in 7.75 seconds to clip 0.02 seconds from the previous mark set by Poland's Zofia Bielczyk three years ago.

Olympic 400-metre champion Marita Koch was not to be upstaged and shortly afterwards demolished her own 200-metre best of 22.63 seconds when she spreadeagled the field in the final with a time of 22.39 seconds.

Thomas Munkelt, the Olympic 110 metres hurdles champion, made it three in a row for East Germany when he raced over the 60 metres hurdles in 7.48 seconds to better the previous mark by 0.06 seconds.

The pole vault, where a close tussle had been anticipated, ended in a comfortable Soviet victory. Vladimir Polyakov won with a vault of 5.60 metres in a protracted battle with compatriot Alexandr Obzhayev.

Challenger Thierry Vigneron, main French hope for a gold medal, failed with his only three vaults at the, for him, eminently manageable height of 5.30 metres.

Lesser-known team-mate Patrick Abada retrieved some French pride however when he took the bronze with a vault of 5.55 metres to deny the Soviet Union a clean sweep.

Olympic champion Wladyslaw

Kozakiewicz finished a disappointing ninth with 5.30 metres.

European 5,000 metres champion Thomas Wessinghage of West Germany was the most impressive male track performer, winning the 1,500 metres in commanding style in three minutes 39.82 seconds.

The Soviet Union finished easily in front with eight golds and East Germany followed with four. West Germany and Czechoslovakia won three golds each.

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tussle had been anticipated, ended in a comfortable Soviet victory. Vladimir Polyakov won with a vault of 5.60 metres in a protracted battle with compatriot Alexandr Obzhayev.

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Olympic champion Wladyslaw

Coe aims for new record

COSFORD, England (R) — British Olympic champion Sebastian Coe will try to crack his world indoor best 800 metres mark when England face the United States on Saturday.

Coe will have front-running Peter Elliott alongside him and, with two fast Americans expected, he could well beat the time of one minute 46.0 seconds he recorded here in 1981.

"With the atmosphere generated by a big crowd it should be a cracker. There is every possibility that the record will go," England manager Andy Norman

said. Coe's success here two years ago was the prelude to a sensational season in which he broke three outdoor world records—the 800 metres, 1,000 metres and twice, the mile.

His only other indoor appearance this season was in winning the 1,500 metres for Britain against France last month.

Coe's most recent record-breaking run was when he teamed up with Elliott, Steve Cram and Garry Cook in London last August to set a new mark for the 4 x 800 metres relay.

Menotti to develop Barcelona's style

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — Cesar Luis Menotti, new manager of top Spanish soccer side Barcelona, said Monday he aimed to make the club known for their style rather than their money and scandals.

The Argentine coach, who took over after last week's sacking of West German Udo Lattek, told a press conference stars like \$8.8m Argentine Diego Maradona and West German midfielder Bernd Schuster were not enough to make a team.

"Unfortunately Barcelona have been known, so far, for their scandals and money but not for their style. I intend to give them a specific style as any great football team," he said.

Menotti, who led Argentina to victory in the 1978 World Cup, said Maradona—whose personal manager negotiated the deal with Barcelona—had nothing to do with his contract to manage the team for the rest of this season and the next one.

TENNIS TALK
Return of serve

By Maureen Stalla

THE MOST important shot in the game of tennis is the serve. You cannot win a match if you don't have a serve. Most people know this, and they periodically devote their practice sessions to the serve. However they neglect the second most important shot—the return of serve.

The return of serve is a separate shot. It has little in common with a forehand or backhand drive. The drives consist of long backswings, careful footwork and smooth, slow strokes. A return of serve has little, if any, backswing; it has staccato footwork and a firm finish.

When teaching the return of serve I emphasise three things only: first, a small split step before the ball bounces on your side; second, a step forward on the proper foot (left for a forehand, right for a backhand); and third, a sustained finish with the racket high and held firm. There is no reason to take your racket back unless the serve is especially slow. The split step will get you on your toes. It will wake you up and get you into your step, which is fundamental for power and balance. The high finish will ensure topspin and control.

It is absolutely essential to hit the serve return in the court every time. Missing a serve return is as grievous an error as a double fault. Slice or chop it if you must, but don't try to win the point on the return of serve. Instead, set yourself up to win the point by hitting it deep in the back court, preferably on the backhand side.

If the serve is hard, block it back; if it is soft, put some sting on it, still making a high percentage shot. Think of it like this: after the serve and the return, you start playing the point.

India has score to settle with W. Indies

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad (R) — India has a score to settle with the West Indies when the two sides clash in the first of three one-day internationals here Tuesday.

They have met only once before in limited overs cricket and it proved an embarrassing experience for the Indians. They were overwhelmed by nine wickets at Edgbaston, England, during the World Cup finals in 1979.

The West Indies went on to retain their World Cup crown and, though they are not quite the force they were, the odds are long on India exacting their revenge Tuesday.

It is because Colin Croft is missing from their attack—banned by his country because he took part in the rebel tour of South Africa—and because another of their fast bowlers Joel Garner and opening batsman Gordon Greenidge are below their best form that the West Indies are less formidable than when they overwhelmed India in 1979.

But there is so much depth to their strength in both departments and their fielding is so superior to the Indians' that the balance will have altered only slightly, even though the Indians are much more experienced in the art of the one-day game than they were in 1979.

In the 1979 World Cup they even lost to Sri Lanka, who were not then a test-playing country. But since then they have beaten all

of the test-playing countries, except their opponents Tuesday. The West Indies expect to field the side which earned them a thrilling four wickets victory over India in the first test in Kingston last week—unless Viv Richards's left shoulder, which caused him problems during the test, has not responded to treatment.

Richards has been receiving treatment from a specialist in Jamaica and missed the shell shield match in St. Kitts between the Windward and Leeward Islands which ended Sunday.

If Richards is not fit, his place will go to Faoud Bacchus. India will be without all-rounder Ravi Shastri, who has not recovered from a gashed left hand.



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Tel: 23733 between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. or between 3:30 p.m. and 5:30 p.m.

INVITATION FOR PARTICIPANTS

The Civil Engineering Department of the University of Jordan is holding an international short course on the Nonlinear Analysis and Synthesis of Structures running from March 19-25, 1983. The course lecturers will include:

1. Prof. G. Maier (Politecnico Di Milano).
2. Prof. J. Munro (Imperial College of Science & Technology).
3. Prof. A. Nayfeh (Yarmouk University).
4. Prof. M. Keldjian (University of Michigan-Ann Arbor).
5. Dr. D.L. Smith (Imperial College of Science & Technology).
6. Dr. J. Appleton (University of Lisbon).
7. Dr. J. De Freitas (University of Lisbon).
8. Dr. U.R. Madi (University of Jordan - Course Organiser).

Interested participants must register with the course organiser before March 16, 1983 and arrange to pay the course fee of JD 100. Attendance certificates will be issued to all course participants upon completion of the course.

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

International Scandinavian-based construction company, specialising in building contracts, with various projects in the Middle East is selling some of its construction equipment such as trucks, trailers, cranes, generators, loaders, dumpers, camps, cars and a whole wire mesh welding factory.

For further information please contact the representatives of the Lohja Corporation, who are staying at the Holiday Inn Hotel/Amman 8.3.1983-15.3.1983 Tel. no. 663100, 665167. Telex numbers to Lohja Corp.'s branches:

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ECONOMY

Financial markets soar in W. Germany

FRANKFURT (R) — West Germany's financial markets soared Monday after the country's centre-right parties won a convincing victory in Sunday's general election.

Foreign exchange dealers said the result was a mandate for Christian Democratic Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

This, coupled with a setback for France's ruling socialists in the first round of municipal elections there, sent the mark climbing against major currencies.

Dealers said the French franc came under heavy pressure and fell to 34.50 West German pfennings, its lowest permitted level within the European Monetary System (EMS), the joint currency fund of major European countries.

In Paris, dealers said the state Bank of France initially refrained from supporting the franc, but later returned to the market where it has actively defended the franc in recent weeks.

Financial sources said the bank's decision to delay its action was a tactical move aimed at reducing the cost of intervention by abandoning its earlier target of holding the franc at 2.83 to the mark.

Sources at the finance ministry said the bank would continue to intervene to defend the currency — effectively devalued twice since the Socialists came to power in mid-1981 — at its EMS floor.

In West Germany, share and bond prices rose sharply in hectic trading between banks by professional investors.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Stock prices advanced on hopes for lower oil prices, dealers said, and the F.T. index jumped 6.2 points to a record 666.5, dealers said.

Buying interest was modest but thin conditions exaggerated the advance in equities which ranged to 35p in Unilever at 830. Barclays Bank ended 22p up at 493 having touched 495 after better than expected full year results.

Gold shares gained up to three dollars and North American stocks were mixed.

Government bonds gained up to half a point in modest activity and better than expected February wholesale prices may stimulate fresh interest Tuesday, dealers said.

Hawker ended 14p up at 392 while Thorn EMI gained 12p to 505. ICI, Beecham, B.P., Guest Keen, Reed International and Shell gained between 5p and 8p.

Exco gained 30p to 653 following press comment on the profit potential of its U.S. subsidiary Telerate and Minet holdings added 6p to 123 on bid speculation, dealers said.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on Monday, London foreign exchange and bill markets.

One sterling	1.5155/65	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2214/17	Canadian dollars
	2.3895/3910	West German marks
	2.6475/95	Dutch guilders
	2.0350/70	Swiss francs
	47.06/12	Belgian francs
	6.8800/8900	French francs
	1397.00/1399.00	Italian lire
	234.85/235.00	Japanese yen
	7.4175/4225	Swedish crowns
	7.1025/1125	Norwegian crowns
	8.5950/6050	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	421.00/422.00	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"I jogged to work once. It was the worst three days of my life."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LYBER
GUIJY
PARME
DUTILE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: PUTTY CHAPE WEEVIL HARROW

Answer: What the absent-minded elevator man forgot — WHICH WAY WAS UP

NEWS IN BRIEF

Iraq, S. Korea sign agreement

SEOUL (R) — Iraq and South Korea signed a wide-ranging agreement on trade, economic, technical and scientific cooperation Monday, the foreign ministry said. The agreement, signed in Seoul by Iraqi Commerce Minister Hassan Ali and Korean Foreign Minister Lee Bum-Suk, calls on the two governments to accord most-favoured-nation treatment to trade and other cooperation between them, a ministry statement said.

Suez Canal tolls break record

CAIRO (R) — The Suez Canal collected a one-day record in tolls Sunday when 67 vessels sailing through the waterway paid \$5 million in fees, the canal authority announced Monday. Sunday's record was \$1 million more than the previous high reached last month, following an increase of up to 6.5 per cent in dues in January. Though the 67 vessels using the canal was only slightly more than normal, their combined 2,186,000 tons was far above the daily average of 1.2 million tons. The authority's chairman, Mr. Masbhour Ahmad Masbhour, said recently the canal was expected to yield \$1 billion this year. It is among Egypt's main foreign currency earners.

WFP to assist four nations

AMMAN (J.T) — The World Food Programme (WFP) will send emergency food aid to the Ghanian migrant workers, to survivors of a cyclone in Comoros, to displaced persons in El Salvador and to people affected by drought and civil strife in Ethiopia, an WFP statement issued here Monday said. The aid totalling \$10.5 million was approved by FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma.

Statesmen consider global economy

VIENNA (OPECNA) — A group of prominent former heads of state start a meeting here Monday to consider launching a major global initiative to tackle "the deepening development-related crisis confronting humanity." The three-day meeting was convened by Mr. Takeo Fukuda, former Japanese prime minister, in his capacity as chairman of the Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, in conjunction with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

OPEC officials postpone full crisis meeting

LONDON (R) — Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ministers Monday postponed a full crisis meeting of the exporter group after Iran said it would oppose any cut in official prices.

Indonesian Energy Minister Dr. Subroto told reporters the full meeting of all 13 members would now take place Tuesday.

Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi told reporters after one session of talks Monday that his country would never agree to a reduction in the current \$34 a barrel official price.

Last-ditch attempts were made by ministers in two separate groups this morning to narrow differences over price and production levels. The reason given by Dr. Subroto for the postponement of Monday's full session was that the ministers of Gabon, Ecuador and Qatar had not arrived in London in time.

He said: "We will continue consultation this afternoon — bilaterals, trilaterals — and will meet again Tuesday morning."

The Indonesian minister said no specific proposals had been arrived at.

"We are still working on ideas," he said.

Dr. Subroto said earlier the problems OPEC had to resolve formed part of the same package. It was not possible to resolve one problem without agreement on all the others.

Iran's hardline position ahead of a full meeting of all 13 ministers was not unexpected, delegates said. Its Prime Minister Hossein Mousavi last week described proposals to cut the official price as a plot against Iran.

Delegates did not rule out an agreement that did not include Iran. They said the London talks were informal. The majority could reach a workable deal if necessary as unanimity would only be required if Monday's talks were designated an official session.

The most pressing problem remained the ministers' inability so far to accommodate individual demands for shares in OPEC's total exports. These still add up to substantially more than a proposed 17.5 million barrels a day output ceiling, the delegates said.

Informed oil sources said Britain's state oil trading company, the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC), had meanwhile told OPEC it will cut its prices further if the OPEC benchmark is dropped to below \$29.50 a barrel.

The British warning effectively narrowed the margin within which ministers were trying to fix the new OPEC price, delegates said.

Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said Monday it was the responsibility of all producers, not just those in OPEC, to create a stable market.

He added that he did not believe a price cut would, of itself, boost OPEC demand.

Sudan faces cash flow problem

KHARTOUM (R) — A glance at the statistics shows how deeply Sudan has slid into economic difficulties.

Economists believe imports and exports will earn only about \$675 million. Remittances from workers abroad should bring in about \$250 million.

On top of this, servicing the foreign debt of \$7.8 billion would have cost \$500 million this year if creditor nations had not once again allowed major rescheduling.

According to one official foreign assessment: "Without substantial and continued international aid Sudan would be in a major cash flow problem."

So far aid has been maintained at adequate levels, largely because neither the Western world nor the moderate Arab states want to see Africa's largest country fall into radical hands.

Latest official estimates put the gross national product at \$250 a year per head of Sudan's 20 million people.

Like many other poor countries, Sudan's problems intensified with inflation in the 1970s and grew worse with the recession at the turn of the decade.

Its chief export, cotton, has been hit by falling prices so that recently achieved production increases earned only about \$180 million last year, a drop of about 10 per cent.

The principal import, oil, cost about \$480 million last year.

Ironically, the oil price falls have come at a time when Sudan is developing its own oil industry and hopes to produce 50,000 barrels a day by 1985, enough for domestic needs.

The second biggest import, sugar, costs about \$120 million a year.

Great hopes have been pinned on turning Sudan into a sugar exporter since a huge new refinery was opened two years ago at Kenana, 250 kilometres south of Khartoum.

The \$700 million project, built mostly with Arab money, is the

largest of its kind in Africa and is expected to refine some 260,000 tonnes of sugar this year, more than half the national consumption.

With four Sudanese refineries now undergoing rehabilitation, Sudan hopes to have a sugar surplus in three years time.

But even with oil and sugar production and improvement of agriculture, Sudan would still run at a deficit at its present rates of consumption.

Moves to cut subsidies last December provoked riots and the discontent has been fanned by shortages of petrol and constant failures of the overburdened electricity system. Now, private car imports have been banned to cut fuel consumption.

Efforts to build Sudanese industry are hindered by a lack of skilled labour and management.

Many enterprises stand virtually derelict after a brief burst of activity, including cement works, textile mills, canning factories and a brewery.

A 32 per cent devaluation which brought the Sudanese pound down from \$1.1 to 75 cents last year has so far had no noticeable impact on imports.

Businessmen who approach their customers for payment usually find the bill has already been settled in Sudanese currency deposited in a local commercial bank.

The problem comes in extracting foreign currency from the bank.

Settlements are eventually made but at an exceedingly slow rate.

Foreign experts show little optimism about a heavily publicised scheme for tackling economic woes through integration between Egypt and Sudan.

The basic idea is to use Egyptian expertise to develop unused Sudanese farmland and produce food for both countries.

In exchange for use of the land Egypt would provide Sudan with military and diplomatic backing.

The experts say Egypt is having problems developing its own land.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MAR. 8, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Unexpected events can give you a chance to express your talents and special capabilities, and thus gain the recognition you truly deserve. Strive for happiness.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Good day to contact an influential person and gain the backing you need. Evening is fine for the social side of life.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) An unexpected master now arises, but be sure to handle it in a practical way. Meet new allies who can be helpful to you.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Gain the assistance of business experts and be sure to help them in some way. Try to establish better relations with co-workers.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Use the objective methods with partners as they do not get good results. Obtain the data you need.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Make those little changes needed in work schedule so that your plans work out to your satisfaction. Take it easy tonight.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) An invitation may come your way that should be accepted since it could open new doors of opportunity. Take no risks in motion.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Handle important duties before before engaging in social activities will give you more security in the future.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Communicate with those who can help you advance in your line of endeavor. Try not to lose your temper.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) New contacts can be helpful to you at this time. Make preparations that can produce greater abundance in the future.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be more ingenious and your life will be far more satisfying and profitable. Become more active.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Strive to have greater security in the future. Show associates you appreciate them. Keep promises you have made.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A good friend could give you advice that should be heeded. Much can be gained in career activities at this time.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have many talents and should be taught to view things in its broadest scope in order to attain the success possible in this chart. Be sure to send to modern schools where the most advanced technology is taught.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

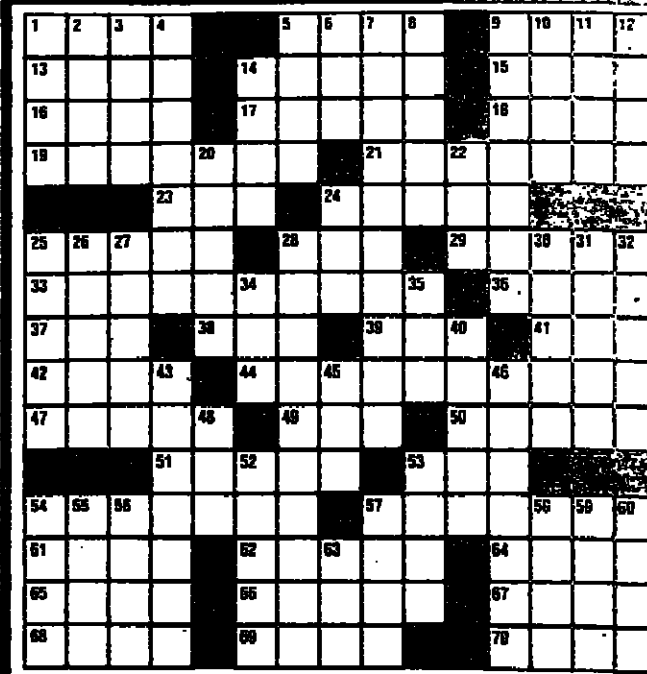
THE Daily Crossword

by William Gortals

ACROSS	28 Diamond —	53 Correspondence abbr.	25 Maps
1 Go cruising	29 Palliate	54 Fruit pie	26 Tin World
5 Off the beam	30 Picnic favorite	57 Dessert	27 man's portrayal
9 Deadfall	36 " — on down the road"	61 Gumbo	27 Go on —
13 Height prof.	37 English festival	62 Great dialect var.	28 "Where troubles melt like —"
14 Rounded	38 Headgear	65 Persian money	30 Revers
15 Hemp product	39 Arab acronym	66 Rancor	31 Stgo
16 Limerick, for one	41 — mater	67 Karelin	32 Baking item
17 Mimicking	42 Grizzly	68 Hull part	34 Cartogram
18 Literary	44 Topping for 10 D	69 Being	35 Opposing veto
19 One and jelly	47 Waffle topping	70 Converge	40 Invitation requires —
21 Juarez favorite	49 Maiden name word	1 Takes away	45 Holiday favorite
23 — Khan	50 Personal servant	2 Cockeyed	46 Linguist
24 Affected by madness	51 — Gras	3 Brain channel	47 Musical instrument
25 Umbrella		4 Hot day favorite	48 London suburb
		5 Cuts off	49 Buddy
		6 Osaka sash	50 Delta of song
		7 Breakfast favorite	51 Musical instrument
		8 Molasses	52 Stopper
		9 Broche	53 Steinbeck character
		10 Church projection	54 Scottish hillside
		11 Legumes	55 Summon
		12 Women	56 The best
		20 Watchful	57 Magical character
		22 Actress	58 Unit of length
		24 Farrow	59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

SHIR	AMPLE	AERD
ADIE	LEHAR	BREW
NOIE	PAINE	CAVE
ONESS	BECK	NUN
BEICITE	TRACES	
ALL	ADIT	SMALL
ASD	ROMAN	GLISAN
LADY	LIKED	ASTD
LIKED	DAVIES	COT
AGIES	PRIST	OPE
BEICITE	PRIST	OPE
LEO	RIGA	NOTES
ELKO	CAKES	SKAT
NEED	ELEVEN	ALRY
DRIS	RAYON	LYNX



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WORLD

Nkomo back in hiding after secret meeting

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe (R) — Zimbabwe opposition leader Joshua Nkomo was back in hiding Monday after calling a midnight news conference at which he accused Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of ordering him killed.

Mr. Nkomo's charge, made after he said government troops had ransacked his Bulawayo home and murdered his driver, was rejected by a senior minister.

"He's mad," said Minister of State for Security Emmerson Mnangagwa. He promised a fuller statement later.

Information Director Justin Nyoka later dismissed Mr. Nkomo's claim as nonsense, but said Mr. Nkomo might face criminal charges.

Mr. Nyoka told Reuters: "That is absolute nonsense. Nkomo wants to be dramatic even in a situation of a serious nature."

He said the opposition leader was aware of incriminating evidence against him which had been elicited from captured dissidents. He added that Mr. Nkomo might be charged soon with what he termed definite crimes.

According to local press reports other ministers are taking an increasingly tough line against Mr. Nkomo, 65, and his ZAPU Party which has 20 seats in the 100-seat parliament.

"It is quite clear now that my life is in danger and that of my family," Mr. Nkomo told a news conference Sunday night at a se-

ret location in Bulawayo. "Prime Minister Mugabe is sending young people to kill me and my family. I only got out in time."

Earlier Mr. Nkomo's whereabouts had been shrouded in mystery after government troops raided his home on Saturday in Bulawayo, capital of the southwestern province of Matabeleland.

Mr. Nkomo said one of his drivers and several other people had been killed by the troops, officially reported to be on anti-rebel search operations.

The 65-year-old nationalist said the search operation was merely a cover. "The aim was to come and kill me," he said.

He said he had left his house in a

suburb of Bulawayo before soldiers arrived to see him. He added: "I can only appeal to the international community to drive into Mr. Mugabe's head that things cannot be handled this way."

"It appears there is a concerted effort to destroy ZAPU completely... a lot of ZAPU people have been killed."

Mr. Nkomo had called foreign correspondents from their hotel rooms to a "safe house" a few kilometres away for the news conference.

He had to promise not to reveal the location of the house. He told them the government must realise it could not "impose a one-party state by murder."

Mr. Nkomo declared he would stay in hiding until it was safe to return to his home, which he said had been plundered by troops.

He said he would not leave Zimbabwe. Police confiscated his passport last month.

The national news agency ZIANA quoted a government spokesman as saying several dissidents and army deserters had been rounded up since troops began the search operations.

ZIANA also quoted National Supplies Minister Enos Nkala as saying that five senior ZAPU Party officials, including an intelligence expert, had been arrested in the southern town of Beitbridge along the border with South Africa.

West relieved, Moscow upset at Kohl's victory

LONDON (R) — President Reagan led NATO leaders in congratulating West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl on a stunning election triumph that reaffirmed basic Western policy on nuclear missiles.

Mr. Reagan, in a telephone call soon after the full extent of the Christian Democratic Party chief's victory became clear, told Mr. Kohl he looked forward to their continuing to work together, a White House spokesman said.

Other U.S. officials and senior government aides in other NATO capitals privately welcomed the chancellor's reelection.

Elsewhere, Western diplomats said the outcome of West Germany's general elections assured Bonn's continued support for the basing of new U.S. missiles in Europe if U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations fail to produce results.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, a fellow conservative like Mr. Reagan, and Italian Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani were among the first to congratulate Mr. Kohl.

In Paris, political analysts said Mr. Kohl's reelection was likely to be greeted with relief by the Socialist Mitterrand government despite ideological differences.

President Francois Mitterrand, whose party lost heavily in municipal elections in France Sunday, holds similar views to Mr. Kohl on the missile issue and other defence questions.

West German Social Democratic challenger Hans-Jochen Vogel, who urged that everything should be done to make the new missiles unnecessary, angered Paris by saying that French and British missiles should be involved in an East-West trade-off.

In Eastern Europe, sources said Communist leaders were bound to be disappointed by the conservative victory. This was likely to strengthen the U.S. hand in negotiations and could mean continuing tension in East-West relations, they said.

NATO pleased with W. German elections outcome

BRUSSELS (R) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's victory is likely to strengthen NATO and help achieve a positive result at the Geneva arms control talks with the Soviet Union, Secretary-General Joseph Luns said Monday.

NATO officials said that after the clear-cut Christian Democratic victory, Moscow must now face the fact that only serious negotiations at Geneva can avoid deployment of the 572 Pershing II and Cruise missiles according to schedule.

Expressing satisfaction with Sunday's results, Mr. Luns was quoted by his spokesman as saying: "The vote will strengthen the cohesion and solidarity within the alliance."

U.S. and NATO officials have always argued that only the firm determination of the alliance to deploy the missiles if there is no agreement at Geneva could give the Soviet Union any real incentive to reach a compromise.

NATO officials said Monday the result would reassure Washington on the firmness of West Germany's commitment to deploy the missiles in the absence of an agreement.

Mr. Kohl is expected to prod the Reagan administration gently into seeking a compromise solution at Geneva now that it appears clear that a complete ban on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe — the so-called zero option — is unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

Kohl's victory marks setback for Soviet Union

MOSCOW (R) — The return of a conservative government in West Germany marks a setback for the Soviet Union and may force the Kremlin into a reassessment of its policy towards Bonn.

During the election campaign, Moscow made no secret of the fact that it wanted the Social Democrats back in power — an attitude which brought complaints of interference from Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government.

Publicly, the Kremlin withheld comment on the result. But privately Soviet officials and journalists expressed dismay.

The Soviet Union will now face a tricky problem in working out its policy towards West Germany and may settle on a two-pronged strategy, some Westerners here believe.

On the one hand Moscow will continue to back the West German peace movement if it tries to thwart the planned missile deployment through civil disobedience.

But, on the other, the Soviet Union will hope to establish some kind of understanding with Mr. Kohl's government, probably by inviting him to Moscow for an official visit.

West German election results

BONN (R) — Following was the official provisional result of Sunday's West German general election, announced by the federal elections office (1980 percentages in brackets):

Christian Democrats (CDU) and Christian Social Union (CSU)	48.8 (44.5)
Social Democratic Party (SPD)	38.2 (42.9)
Free Democratic Party (FDP)	6.9 (10.6)
Greens	5.6 (1.5)
Others	0.5 (0.5)

The election office announced the following distribution of Bundestag (lower house) seats:

CDU/CSU	244 (226)
SPD	193 (218)
FDP	34 (53)
Greens	27 (nil)

Delhi summit exudes warmth

NEW DELHI (R) — The non-aligned summit radiates warmth and camaraderie even though some member states are at war and others are locked in political rows.

Kings, Presidents and Prime Ministers filed onto a crimson-carpeted platform for the inaugural session, the biggest gathering of Third World leaders in history.

About 70 heads of state and government, wearing national dress, military uniforms or sober suits, watched the outgoing chairman, President Fidel Castro of Cuba, formally open the conference.

There were some symbolic signs of rifts in the movement inside the semi-panelled Vigyan Bhawan (House of Knowledge) conference hall.

The disputed Kampuchean seat was empty and Iran and Iraq, though superficially close, were separated by two aisles and the

delegations of Jamaica and the Ivory Coast.

But delegates from various countries embraced each other in the hall and there were more friendly gestures among leaders on the stage.

The Himalayan kings of Bhutan and Nepal, sitting one in front of the other, shook hands warmly. Dr. Castro, wearing a smart military uniform with a black tie, embraced fellow veteran revolutionary Prime Minister Pham Van Dong of Vietnam.

Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene shook hands with South West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) leader Sam Nujoma after his speech.

Guayana President Linden Forbes Burnham struck a note of informality in a speech of thanks on behalf of Latin America to President Castro on his chairmanship and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Gen. Montt welcomes Pope despite killings

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — Pope John Paul II arrived Sunday night in Guatemala, a military-ruled country whose Protestant president last week ignored Vatican pleas to spare the lives of six alleged leftist guerrillas.

The firing squad executions which the pontiff condemned with "immense pain" have cast a shadow over the visit.

But the pontiff chose not to mention them as he shook hands with President Efraim Rios Montt on his arrival from El Salvador.

As in the neighbouring war-torn country, he appealed for peace, justice and reconciliation in Central America's bloody internal conflicts.

"In the name of all the victims, I want to ask all forces of goodwill to mobilise to achieve peaceful social coexistence, the fruit of justice, and reconciliation..." he said.

on a noisy background of firecrackers.

There were death threats from ultra-rightists and bitter rivalry between the traditional Roman Catholic church and a rapidly growing Protestant influence, personified by the country's most outstanding convert, Gen. Rios Montt.

The general quoted the Bible to welcome the Pope, comparing his visit with "cool water for the thirsty", and expressing hope that the pontiff would learn during his stay "the sad story of a small country."

But he lashed at "the political and economic transgressions which want to solve our problems and annihilate us among brothers."

He said the coup which brought him to power a year ago was an historical date for Guatemala.

Hawke sees no lightning changes after elections

SYDNEY (R) — Australia's Labour Party began Monday to take over the reins of power but made clear there would be no immediate sweeping changes after its general election victory.

Incoming Prime Minister Bob Hawke, who won a majority of at least 23 seats in Saturday's poll, had promised all-round tax cuts, increased pensions and a deal with the unions to limit wage rises and keep prices down.

But Mr. Hawke, 53, a former trade union leader, said after his election that Labour's plans would depend on the position which it inherited.

"There will be no wild change," he said, adding that a report on the country's finances prepared by senior civil servants was "obviously very important in terms of how we are able to move."

He was expected to be sworn in as prime minister on Friday, when he will announce the new government line-up. Until then, the beaten Malcolm Fraser and his Liberal-National Party coalition

will stay on in a caretaker role.

With postal and country district votes still being counted, the state of the parties in the 125-seat lower house was Labour 74, Liberals 32, National Party 16 and three undecided.

Labour had pledged to inject 1.5 billion Australian dollars into the economy, for such projects as public works and housing, but the budget deficit for the financial year to the end of June is expected to be around four billion dollars.

Mr. Hawke, a pragmatic moderate who headed the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) for nearly 10 years, was sending out letters Monday to businessmen, industrialists and union leaders inviting them to a national economic conference in mid-April.

He hopes the conference, under his "consensus politics" idea, will help to draw up a blueprint to link pay and price rises to combat inflation, now running at an annual rate of 11 per cent.

Rome puts 71 academics on trial for allegedly supporting the Red Brigades

ROME (R) — A revolutionary academic detained for almost four years on charges of plotting armed insurrection against the Italian state went back on trial with his partners Monday.

Toni Negri is a former professor of political science at Padua University who has become a symbol of the government's belief that leftist intellectuals were behind the Red Brigades and other groups dedicated to political violence.

The trial of 71 people said to have formed the ideological roots of Italian terrorism, is one of the most controversial judicial exercises in the state's war against

urban guerrillas.

It has aroused criticism both for the long pre-trial detention of several key defendants and for the insurrection charge, which carries a sentence of life imprisonment and on which there has never been a conviction in post-war Italy.

Newspapers such as the conservative La Stampa and Il Giornale have said the detention of Mr. Negri and others since their arrest on April 7, 1979, is indecent and scandalous.

Mr. Negri, whose works such as "Communism and War" are best-sellers in some Rome bookstores,

has already been accused and cleared of involvement in the 1978 kidnap and murder of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro.

He proclaims revolutionary views but insists that his "workers autonomy" movement, described by the prosecution as a cover for Red Brigades guerrilla operations, was merely an academic group.

The case is important for Italy's once-thriving ultra-left because many activists feel that it has been "criminalised" by the police crackdown on groups suspected of preaching violence.

Brzezinski describes his running battle with Vance during the Carter regime

NEW YORK (R) — Former U.S. national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski says his adversary in the Carter administration, former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, lacked the requisite toughness to deal "with the thugs of this world."

He would have made an extraordinarily successful secretary of state in a more tranquil age, Mr. Brzezinski wrote in his memoirs, entitled "Power and Principle" and scheduled for publication next month.

"He was at his best when negotiating with decent parties... he was at his worst when dealing with the thugs of this world," Mr. Br-

zezinski wrote, according to Newsweek magazine, which Sunday published excerpts from the memoirs.

Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Vance, described as hawk and dove during the Carter years, were often on opposite sides on issues, from U.S.-Soviet relations to dealing with the Iranian hostage crisis.

In his book, Mr. Brzezinski asserted that the administration's China initiative was his major triumph and said his visit to China cleared the way for renewed diplomatic relations after 30 years of hostility.

Mr. Brzezinski says his diplomacy also amounted to a victory

over Mr. Vance, who worried that the U.S.-China initiative would increase tensions with Moscow during the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) talks.

On Iran, Mr. Brzezinski also writes that when the besieged Shah was about to leave for Egypt, President Carter sent Gen. Robert Huyser to Tehran to encourage military leaders to stay and help prop up Shahpur Bakhtiar, who was then Prime Minister.

He says Gen. Huyser was also instructed to prepare Iranian generals for a U.S.-supported coup in the event that Mr. Bakhtiar failed.

86-year-old relic of Nazi Germany lives unrepentant in Polish jail

By David Storey

Reuters

BARCZEWO, Poland — Erich Koch, known as one of the cruellest of Hitler's Nazi administrators, is living in a book-lined solitary cell in Barczewo prison 24 years after he was sentenced to death for war crimes.

Koch, now 86 and wizened, still sports the clipped Hitler-style moustache he wore when gauleiter (administrative and political chief) of East Prussia and commissar for the Ukraine during World War II, according to Polish journalists who visited him recently.

After Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy kept in Berlin's Spandau prison, Koch is believed to be the most senior Nazi official still in captivity.

He was sentenced to death in 1959 by a Polish court, which held him responsible for the killing of 72,000 Poles and the dispatch of 200,000 others to forced labour camps.

In the Soviet area under his command four million people were killed and two million sent to camps, Polish officials say.

Many of the children disturbing the peace with their giggles as they

hurl snowballs and skate on a frozen lake beneath the prison walls are descended from families who survived the terror.

Barczewo, about 70 kilometres from one of Hitler's main wartime command bunkers at Ketrzyn, is in the heart of Poland's wooded lake district, a popular tourist region.

Koch played a key role in Nazi plans to clear Slavic people from their traditional homes here and elsewhere to make way for Germans.

Official Polish accounts charge him with plundering places under his command of artistic and religious treasures. They say he did this with supreme ruthlessness, and was marked down for the post of commissar in Moscow had the Russians been defeated finally.

At the end of the war he escaped by boat to what is now West Germany and lived under the name Rolf Berger until detected and captured near Hamburg in the British sector.

He was handed over to the Poles in 1950 with the British conditions that he be tried by a Polish and not by a Russian court. He was eventually tried eight years later and the death sentence passed on March 9, 1959.

Officially the sentence has not been carried out because of Koch's ill health — executions can only take place in Poland if the criminal is fit. But many Poles believe he has only feigned sickness and suspect another reason.

Learning to vomit

During his trial Koch developed a technique of vomiting at will to hold up the proceedings. The fact that he has survived to enjoy rude good health in his eighties undermines suggestions at the time of his trial that he had cancer.

One popular theory is that the execution did not take place because Koch had valuable information which the Polish leaders hoped he would eventually disclose — perhaps about hidden treasures or about other Germans involved in the Nazi era.

There has been widespread speculation here about the so-called amber chamber — a room lined with the valuable yellow fossilised resin from the Baltic coast which disappeared from a Leningrad palace during the war. The city was part of Koch's sphere of influence.

Koch was visited last year by Polish journalist Bogdan Zak-

rzewski, who said he remembered being almost run over by Koch's black limousine near Warsaw when he was a small boy.

He said Koch had sat next to the driver and in the back two Nazi officers sat with a naked woman between them on the seat.

In an article in the weekly Przegląd Tygodniowy (Weekly Review) he quoted Koch as declaring during the war that "it is better to hang 100 people too many than one person too few."

When the two met in a visiting room behind the heavy metal prison gates here, Koch flew into a rage. "He spat twice at my feet. He waved his arms over his head and foamed at the mouth," wrote Zakrzewski.

He quoted the diminutive prisoner as shouting: "Do you know I have sat for more than 30 years in Polish prisons? Am I supposed to talk to the likes of you? You will never live to see that day. You know what the Polish press is? It is trash. There is no truth in it. The truth is in our country — Germany."

Shaking up Europe

Koch, who speaks good Polish, said in another interview rep-

NEWS IN BRIEF

23 executed in Turkey so far

ANKARA (R) — One hundred and ten death sentences have been passed by Turkish military courts since martial law was imposed four years ago, and 23 have been carried out, it was officially disclosed Monday. A further 17 people have been executed for normal penal code offences since the September 1980 military coup, when capital punishment was revived. Military courts convicted 30,000 people of political offences up to January 30 this year, jailing 7,433. A further 737 people were in detention but not yet charged and 14,801 were under arrest awaiting trial, martial law authorities said. Those convicted included 4,717 right wingers, 14,778 leftists, 1,150 separatists, mostly Kurds, and 9,355 of unknown affiliation. The figures do not include cases from the civil courts.

Actress collapses during performance

NEW YORK (R) — Actress Debbie Reynolds was resting comfortably in hospital after collapsing on stage during a performance Sunday of the musical "Woman of the Year," according to a hospital spokeswoman. Reynolds, 50, was admitted to hospital for observation after a doctor and paramedics were summoned backstage at the Palace Theatre to examine her. The actress had "a verbal blackout and just couldn't speak," a theatre spokesman said. The spokesman said Miss Reynolds, who replaced Raquel Welch in the starring role last month, had had only two weeks to learn the part and was suffering from exhaustion.

Cholera kills 39 in Bangladesh

DHAKA (R) — At least 39 people have died in a new outbreak of cholera in southern Bangladesh, an official statement said Monday. Unofficial sources put the death toll from the epidemic in the Pir-ojpur area of Barisal district at several hundred. The government statement said 617 cases of cholera had been detected since the outbreak was first reported late last month. More than 2,000 people died and 30,000 others were stricken in a cholera epidemic in Bangladesh last November and December.

Barbie recovers from operations

LYONS, France (R) — Klaus Barbie, Gestapo chief in Lyons during World War II and now facing charges of crimes against humanity, was recovering under heavy guard at a city hospital Monday after an emergency intestinal operation. Barbie was rushed from his cell at Saint Joseph prison to Edouard Herriot Hospital Sunday for the half-hour operation which hospital officials said was successful. Barbie, 69, is convalescing in an isolated part of the hospital and will be under close medical surveillance for the next 10 days, a senior police officer said.

Cardinal comments on Ambrosiano

VATICAN CITY (R) — A leading Catholic magazine Monday quoted West German Cardinal Joseph Höffner as calling for control of the controversial Vatican Bank to be turned over to expert laymen. The bank, Istituto per l'Opere di Religione (IOR), and its president, American Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, have faced strong criticism over its role in the collapse of Italy's Banco Ambrosiano shortly after the suicide of its head, Roberto Calvi, last June.

Over 100 feared dead in Bangladesh

DHAKA (R) — More than 100 people were feared drowned after an overloaded motor boat sank Sunday night in the River Rupa near Khulna town in southern Bangladesh, police said. A survivor who swam ashore when the boat capsized after hitting a rock said he saw 11 bodies recovered by a rescue team. A senior official in Khulna said he feared many people had been trapped inside the boat when it turned over.

مكتبة جامعة القاهرة